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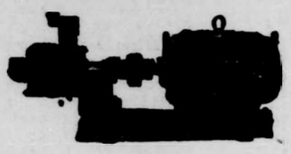
PUMPS & PUMPSETS



THE INDUSTRIAL & AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING CO.
9, Forbes St., BOMBAY 1.

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

GLYCO-THYMOLINE.

KEEP INFECTION AT BAY! with GLYCO-Thymoline

To cure common cold and tonsilities douche the nose and gargle with Glyco-Thymoline which keeps infection at bay and soothes irritated tissues. Obtainable at all chemists.

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VOL. XXVII NO. 165 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA

JAPAN WARNS FOREIGN POWERS

Anglo-Soviet Parleys Kept Going

'NOTHING TO ADD', SAYS CHAMBERLAIN

Fresh Instructions Sent To Sir William Seeds

LONDON, July 12.

IN the House of Commons questioned regarding the Anglo-Soviet negotiations. Mr. Chamberlain said that he had nothing to add to his statement of Monday.

MR. BAKER, LABOUR, SUGGESTED, THAT AS THE NEGOTIATIONS HAD BEEN GOING ON FOR THREE AND A HALF MONTHS AND AS IN THE EARLY WEEKS THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT SHOWED VERY GREAT WILLINGNESS TO COME TO SOME AGREEMENT, THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT SHOULD PUBLISH ALL THE PROPOSALS PUT FORWARD ON BOTH SIDES, IN ORDER THAT THE HOUSE AND THE PUBLIC COULD DETERMINE WHERE THE RESPONSIBILITY LAY.

Mr. Chamberlain said "Probably before we are done, there will be the publication of the proposals which were put forward, but I do not think that at present it will be desirable. It might lead to further recrimination."

Replying to supplementary questions, Mr. Chamberlain declared that he did not think that while negotiations were in progress, it was a good thing to enter into arguments as to who was to blame.

French General As Emissary

PARIS, July 12.

A French General of high rank will be sent to Moscow immediately to confer with the Soviet General Staff, according to evening newspapers. Political circles believe that the report is accurate, though official confirmation is not yet forthcoming. According to "Journaldesdebats," the Soviet Government desires to base a political agreement on the preliminary conversations.—Reuter.

Fresh Instructions

LONDON, July 12.

It is understood that fresh instructions are being despatched to Sir William Seeds in Moscow to-night. It is hoped that another meeting will be held shortly at which some of the outstanding difficulties will be cleared up.—Reuter.

IMMIGRATION HELD UP

Sequel To Illegal Entry Of Jews Into Palestine

LONDON, July 12.

In the House of Commons, replying to numerous questions on the League and Palestine White Paper, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald said that the report of the Permanent Mandates Commission was not likely to be published before the House adjourned in August.

Mr. Arthur Greenwood asked Mr. MacDonald if he would stay his hand with regard to any definite action until the House had an opportunity of discussing the Commission's report and the decision of the League Council.

Mr. MacDonald declared that if any decisions reached by the League Council suggested any modification in the policy approved by the House, then the Government would certainly feel it necessary to come to the House again before taking further action in regard to those particular matters.

Mr. Geoffrey Le. M. Mander asked whether Mr. MacDonald could deny that five out of the seven members of the Mandates Commission had condemned the British Government's policy.

Mr. MacDonald said that when Mr. Mander had a chance of studying the report, he was likely to find his information incorrect.

The question of recent illegal entry of large numbers of Jews into Palestine was raised in the House of Commons by Mr. Harold Sutcliffe.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald replying, after emphasising Government's anxiety to help in the settlement of Jewish refugees from central Europe for whose admission special provision had been made, added: "But during the last few months, there has been an organised attempt to defeat the proper regulation of immigration by traffic in illegal immigrants and as many of these are Jews from Poland and Rumania, the Government even threatens to some extent our efforts to help refugees. His Majesty's Government are determined to prevent this attempt to defeat law in Palestine which is perpetuating the bitterness in Palestine.

The numbers of illegal immigrants who remain in Palestine are being deducted from future quotas of legal immigrants.

DRASTIC ACTION

These numbers have been such lately that I have now authorised the High Commissioner to announce that no immigration quota will be issued for the next quota period, namely, six months from October 1 to March 31 next. Whether there will be resumption of the immigration quotas, therefore, must depend on circumstances then prevailing in regard to illegal immigration."—Reuter.

RADHAKRISHNAN ELECTED FELLOW OF BR. ACADEMY

LONDON, July 12.

Sir Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan was to-day elected a Fellow of the British Academy. He is the first Indian to be so honoured.—Reuter.

Nazi Press Infuriated

JAWAHAR ON HIS MISSION

Right Of Indians Abroad To Look Up To Motherland

ALLAHABAD, July 12.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has issued the following message through a representative of the "United Press" who travel with him up to Cheoki, on his way to Bombay, "en route" to Ceylon:

"I am going to Ceylon at a time when great problems face the Congress organisation and the international situation continues to hover over the brink of War. I feel I must carry out the directions of the A. I. C. C. My being sent to Ceylon is proof of the importance attached by the Congress to the status and conditions of Indians abroad. This question refers not only to Ceylon but in South and East Africa and elsewhere it is of paramount importance and the honour of India is involved in it.

"Every Indian abroad carries a bit of India with him and he has a right to look to his motherland for help and protection in case of need. To-day we may not be in a position to give that help fully or to protect him as we should. But we recognise our obligation and will give full effect in time to come. Meanwhile I earnestly hope that my visit to Ceylon will bear fruit and will result in an amicable settlement of the problems."—United Press.

PROTEST AGAINST U. P. GOVT.'S CIRCULAR

Labour Demonstration At Allahabad

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, July 12.

A labour demonstration was held this evening in Mohamed Ali Park when hundreds of labourers from several local firms and presses and porters from railway station gathered to record their protest against U. P. Government's recent circular banning Labour and Communist activities in the province and to demand unconditional release of prisoners on hunger-strike in Bengal as well as other prisoners in the Punjab and the Central Provinces. Shah Abul Faiz, Secretary, Town Congress Committee, presided.

Speeches condemning Congress Ministries were delivered by Mr. Bhupendranath Sanyal, member, A.I.C.C. and Mr. Manmathnath Gupta condemning Congress leadership for failure to implement Congress Election Manifesto and imposing severe restrictions on Labour movements.

Two resolutions were passed —one expressing concern at the protracted hunger-strike of prisoners in jails in Bengal and requesting the Congress Working Committee and Congress President, to instruct all eight Congress Governments to exert pressure on Bengal, Punjab and C. P. Governments and even create deadlock, if necessary, over the issue of release of prisoners. And the other condemning Government's circular against Labour and Communists.

57 *ARRESTED SEQUEL TO STRIKE*

LUCKNOW, July 12.

Fifty-seven persons were arrested to-day in connection with the strike in R. G. Cotton Mills, including Mr. Shafiq Ahmad Naqvi.

The mill authorities, it will be remembered, declared a lock-out two days ago, following refusal of a section of workers to do their work. The workers allege they had not been paid and the executives of the Trade Unions in Lucknow are meeting to-night to discuss the situation.

APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT.

In the course of a statement, Mr. B. K. Mukherjee, President of the Provincial T. U. C., says that workers are anxious to get their wages and resume work. The lock-out has been declared, he alleges, in order to avoid payment of wages and Government should see that such evasions of provisions of the payment of wages act do not take place.—A. P.

CRY OF AIR ENCIRLEMENT

Results Of British Flight To France

BERLIN, July 12.

The suggestion by British newspapers that British bombers are capable of flying to Poland has infuriated the German press.

"Encirclement from air" and "Crude Threats Against the Axis Towns" are typical headlines. It is asserted that a flight to Poland is impossible without passing over Northern European States, thereby violating their neutrality.

The "Angriff" describes the new training flights as "another proof of Britain's determination to make war" and adds "anyone demonstrating with bombers over European countries must realise that serious complications might arise."

"Nachtausgabe" warns Britain that "distances which can be flown from London to the Continent can equally well be flown from the Continent to London."—Reuter.

ANOTHER BR. FLIGHT OVER FRANCE

LONDON, July 12.

Another flight over France by British bombers on an even larger scale is being planned and will take place very soon, probably next week. While the exact number has not been decided, more machines will participate than in the last flight. An Air Ministry official told Reuter.

It is estimated that there will be crews totalling about 1,000 including 300 pilots. The official stated that they would make non-stop flights but were not likely to go beyond the Southern limits of France. The distance covered non-stop would probably be further than the previous maximum of 1,200 miles.

Plans are also progressing for an early visit of French bombers to England. At first these would be daylight flights.—Reuter.

Nazi Press Gets Furious At British Air Force Flight Over France

BERLIN, July 12.

"Demonstrative Threats", "Impudent Provocation" and "Is Acquaintance Desired With The German Air Force?" are among the furious headings in the German Press regarding the flight of British war planes to France.

"Germany may rest assured that not one British bomber would get through the German Air Defence", writes the "Lokal Anzeiger" referring to the remark attributed to a Paris paper that the flight would give the population of Nuremburg, Leipzig and Hamburg food for thought.

The "Boersen Zeitung" declares: "The demonstration flight has not lost us a minute's good sleep."—Reuter.

MAHATMA AND STATES

Negotiations To Secure States People More Power In Govt.

ABBOTABAD, July 12.

The "United Press" understands that Mahatmaji is carrying on certain important negotiations with the highest authorities and with some of the big States over the question of securing for the States' people a greater share in the Government of the States concerned.

VISITORS

Mr Jaiprakash Narain, Socialist leader, had a long interview with Gandhiji when, it is understood, he discussed the Kisan Sabha Congress dispute in Bihar as also the attitude of the Socialist Party to the Forward Bloc.

It is believed Mr. Jaiprakash told Gandhiji that he did not favour a Congress Socialist alliance with the Forward Bloc.

Mr. L. W. Jardine, Revenue Commissioner of the Frontier and President of the Oxford Group had a further interview with Gandhiji to-day.

Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi is shortly arriving here. On her visit to the province from Bombay she will be accompanied by Mr. Pyarelal and Dr. Miss Sushila Nayar.

KHADI UNIFORMS IN SCHOOLS

In honour of Gandhiji's visit to Abbotabad his hostess Mrs. Rai Sahib Parmanand has voluntarily offered to introduce Khadi uniform in the Govind High School, containing 500 students, which is under her management.

She has also decided to commemorate the visit by starting shortly carding and spinning classes for widows of both Hindu and Muslim communities.

It is now almost certain that Gandhiji will be staying at Abbotabad throughout his Frontier visit which is likely to be prolonged till the first week of August.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan has returned here after attending the District Political Conference at Mardan.—United Press.

POLISH CLIMBERS REACH NANDADEVI

WARSAW, July 12.

The first Polish expedition to the Himalayas succeeded in climbing the eastern peak 26,600 feet—the NANDADEVI.

The summit was reached on July 2 after a strenuous five weeks on the mountain.—Reuter

Everest Expedition Leader Dead

LONDON, July 11.

The death has occurred of Brigadier General Charles Bruce, leader of Mount Everest Expeditions.—Reuter.

NAZIS FORM SPEED TROOPS

BERLIN, July 12.

A new military unit has been formed with the name "Speed Troops" under a regulation issued by General Von Brauchitsch.

The unit will combine entire cavalry and armoured regiments and would consist of tank regiments, anti-tank detachments, motorised infantry, motor-cycle battalions, cavalry, bicycle detachments and motorised reconnaissance detachments.—Reuter.

'Withdraw Nationals And Vessels'

OPERATIONS AGAINST FUKIEN PORTS

Threat Of Japanese Blockade Of French Concession In Hankow

SHANGHAI, July 12.

THE Japanese announce that they intend to start military operations on July 15 against three ports of Chuanchow, Tungshan and Chaohsien, all in Fukien Province and are requesting the nationals and vessels of Third Powers to evacuate before that date.

It is understood that the British authorities will reject the request holding the Japanese responsible for any losses.—Reuter.

JAPAN PLANS FEDERAL GOVT. FOR CHINA

LONDON, July 12.

A plan to establish a Federal Government in Japanese-occupied China with Mr. Wang Ching Wei at the head appears to be on the point of realisation according to Reuter messages from Peiping and Tokyo.

Peiping messages reported that the formation of a Japanese-sponsored Federal Government is being discussed at Tsingtao by high representatives of the Japanese Armies in North and Central China and the Peiping and Nanking Governments.

Tokyo reports state that Mr. Wang Ching Wei in his newspaper "Central China Daily" declares, according to a Shanghai message that he is "ready to assume the responsibility of saving China if there is any way left open."

The article which is addressed to Chinese residents overseas compares Marshal Chiang Kai Shek to a losing gambler and declares that none of Japan's peace terms are ruinous to China, Mr. Wang Ching Wei brands the Chinese guerilla warfare as a sorry failure. The article follows an appeal in his paper yesterday for peace in the Far East.—Reuter.

CHUNGKING'S REPLY TO JAPAN'S MOVE

CHUNGKING, July 12.

There is very little evidence of any response in the so-called Free China to an appeal of Wang-Ching-Wei that China should make peace with Japan.

Chungking's reply takes the form of huge signs in street corners disavowing all thoughts of surrender or compromise.—Reuter.

THREAT TO FR. CONCESSION

HANKOW, July 11.

The possibility of a Japanese blockade of the French Concession in Hankow is increased following the rejection by the French Consul of the demands by the pro-Japanese Mayor, Mr. Chang Jenli, in connection with the suppression by the French authorities of the parade of pro-Japanese demonstrators through the Concession on July 7.

The Mayor demanded "inter alia" an apology for interference with the movement to establish a new order in East Asia.

A Chinese municipal official stated that if satisfaction was not obtained, water, electricity and other supplies would be cut off. He mentioned no time limit.

NEW BRITISH GOODS WILL BE SEIZED

Japanese Measures In Tsinan

PEIPING, July 12.

Anti-British measures are now being taken in Tsinan according to the Japanese, who say that Chinese merchants there will be allowed to dispose of their stocks of British goods but have been warned that new stocks will be liable to confiscation

The chief British products sold in Tsinan are piecegoods, petroleum and cigarettes.—Reuter

TOKIO AND ANTI-BRITISH CAMPAIGN

TOKIO, July 12.

A spokesman of the Foreign Office dissociated the Japanese Government from the anti-British campaign conducted throughout Japan, and described it as an insulting question, whether it could be assumed that the Japanese were fomenting anti-British campaign in the Japanese-controlled areas of China

There will be an emergency Cabinet meeting on Thursday to decide the Japanese policy in the forthcoming talks concerning Tientsin.—Reuter.

TOKIO DELEGATION TO NAZI CONFERENCE

TOKYO, July 12.

Ex-War-Minister, General Terauchi, and Admiral Osumi, Member of the War Council, have accepted Herr Hitler's personal invitation to attend the Nazi Conference at Nuremburg, and will be accompanied by Staff Officers They will leave on Tuesday and will also visit Italy.—

In the course of his stay in Italy, Mr. Terauchi Osumi will participate in the celebrations of the anniversary of the March on Rome. Mr. Terauchi in a statement declared that the meeting of the leaders of "three strong Powers at this critical time is not only full of significance, but will possibly contribute to the successful prosecution of Japan's expedition in China."—Reuter.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF BARBED WIRE

TIENTSIN, July 12.

Another Chinese was electrocuted this morning on the live wire round the British Concession, making the third killed thus since the blockade started.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE-WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42 SITUATION VACANT.

Wanted a Registered fully qualified nurse and Midwife. B.P.N.A. Pay Rs. 50-2-60 P.M. Free quarters. Apply with testimonials before 31st July 1939 to the Honorary Secretary V. J. Hospital, Committee, Ahmedabad. Ahmedabad 11th July, 1939. (601)

Wanted for the D. A. V. College to be started at Sholapur from June 1940 Professors in the grade of Rs. 150—250 and Lecturers in the grade of Rs. 100—200 in English, Mathematics, History, Geography, Logic, Hindi, Sanskrit, Ardhmagdi, Physics, Chemistry and Biology. Applicants must be First or Second Class M.A.'s or M.Sc.'s of an Indian University or Graduates of a Foreign University. Apply stating age, qualifications and previous experience to the Secretary, D. A. V. College M.C., Lahore." (588)

55. PAYING GUESTS

A European Bachelor wants board and lodging with English family quiet and breezy locality. Please write to Box No. 200, "Bombay Chronicle."

62. TO BE LET

To Let bright, airy and comfortable flats with modern conveniences on the 1st and 2nd floors of Pratt Buildings situate at Corner of Hughes and Harvey Road as also 2 shops on the ground floor suitable for showrooms, Stores. For rent and other particulars, please apply to the Official Liquidator, T. R. Pratt (Bombay) Ltd. (in liqn.) Maneckjee Wadia Building, 125, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. (567)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Wanted candidates. Allowance Rs. 28. Uniform, passage and quarter free. Service essential. Classes: Telegraph, Station Master, Wireless, Radio, Electrical, Civil and Automobile Engineering, Commerce, and Filmcraft. Rules and Entrance form on annas eight—Director, Royal Telegraph and Rly. Duties College, Bombay, 11. (12013)

Indian Optical Institute Arranges for London Diploma by local examination. Institute Diploma L. O. I. British qualified staff. Session July. Send 1 anna stamp for prospectus. Principal. 22, Chowringhee, Calcutta. (11953)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
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TIBBIYA COLLEGE
MUSLIM UNIVERSITY ALIGARH

ADMISSIONS to the Tibbiya College M. U. Aligarh shall begin on the 15th July, '39 and close on the 25th July, '39. Copies of prospectus may be had from the Principal's Office free of charge.

A. BUTT,
M.D., B.S., M.D., Ophth.
Principal.
(476)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KESHAVLAL LALLUBHAI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office 41, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of vacant piece of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure situate, lying and being on the West Side of Khetwadi 7th Lane in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 91.85 square yards or thereabouts and forming part of a larger piece of land, admeasuring about 1032 square yards and belonging to the Vendor and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 9244, New Survey No. 15462, Cadastral Survey No. 817, Girgaum Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under D Ward Nos. 1983, 1980 to 1982 and Street Nos. 18 and 22-28 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by Khetwadi 7th Lane, on or towards the West by the property of Dhunjishaw Limjibhai Mistry on or towards the North by the property of the Purchaser Bai Aimai Edulji Fanibanda and on or towards the South by the property belonging to the Vendor.

Dated this 12th day of July, 1939.

VRAJLAL & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
(599)

196. MEDICAL SPECIALISTS

L. A. Nagbi, Specialist for Treatment of Asthma. Open for consultation at Taj Mahal Hotel, Sunday, 16th inst. (only one day). (12031)

270. PALMISTS

All India famous Prof. B. D. Gupta, Municipal Commissioner available whole day at Lakshmi Building, opposite Ramwadi, Kalbadevi. Reduced fee Rupee one. (11023)

652. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

500 Best Poplin Shirts in a variety of neat and smart stripes offered at Rs. 3|12 for a Shirt and 2 Semi Stiff Collars. Illustrated Brochure at request. Asquith & Lord, Ltd., opposite Clock Tower, Bombay. (583)

COMMONSENSE X WORDS.

Haunted Frequently in Rivalry. 'Volcano,' the best project, substantiated a remarkable incident. Can be had from New Book Co., Kitab-Mahal, 188-90, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay and all other reliable book stalls. (12021)

Public Notices

ALL-INDIA KHADI & SWADESHI EXHIBITION SALEM, 1939.
(S. INDIA).

THE 7TH EXHIBITION, this year commences on the 6th and runs till the 20th August, 1939. It is one of the biggest of its kind in South India and over 5 lacs of people visited the Exhibition last year. Intending participants are requested to write to the Secretary for details.

M. MUNIAPPA CHETTIAR,
PRESIDENT.
(600)

NOTICE
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that the rentals of the integers of the CENTRAL BANK SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT have now been reduced as under:—

"A" Class (17" x 9-1|2" x 5")
reduced from Rs. 20 to Rs. 15 per year.

"B" Class (17" x 9-1|2" x 7")
reduced from Rs. 30 to Rs. 27 per year.

H. C. CAPTAIN.
Manager
(598)

BOMBAY PROHIBITION NOTICE.

On the introduction of Prohibition in Bombay City and the Island of Salsette from 1st August, 1939, alcohol for medicinal use, tonic wines, Arishtas and Asavas and spirituous medicinal preparations, except those exempted by Government, will be allowed to be sold or dispensed only by licensed chemists, on the strength of a prescription from a practitioner registered under the Bombay Medical Act, 1912 (Act VI. 1912) or from a practitioner approved by the Commissioner of Excise.

Practitioners (including Hakims and Vaidyas) in the above Prohibition Area who wish to be approved for the purpose should apply to the Commissioner of Excise, Old Custom House, Fort, Bombay. Registered Medical Practitioners need not apply.

Applications giving the following particulars should reach the Commissioner before the 20th July, 1939:

Name.
Address.
Qualifications (stating the degrees, if any, and the name of the University).
Period for which practising in the Prohibition Area.

E. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Excise.
Old Custom House, Fort,
Bombay, 12th July, 1939.
(605)

Auction Sales

GANDHI & CO.
Government Auctioneers

AUCTION SALE OF ALL STOCK-IN-TRADE AND MACHINERY OF S. D. SONI METAL WORKS. Messrs. Gandhi and Co., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Ghulamali Noorani and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. M. Gulamali Abdulhusein and Co., the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Sain Dass Soni, proprietor of Messrs. S. D. Soni Metal Works, the Mortgagor, in pursuance of the consent Decree dated 23rd January 1939, passed by the High Court in suit No. 1980 of 1938 (Messrs. M. Gulamali Abdulhusein and Co. vs. Sain Dass Soni and others) sell by public auction on Friday the 14th July 1939 at 2-30 P.M. (S. T.) at Old Framji Petit Mill Compound Mazagaon, near Darukhana:—

All stock-in-trade of the Factory, including machines for manufacturing capsules, Crown Corks, Collapsible Tubes, Rolling Presses, lathes, spray colour machines, Dies and Lead Capsules, furniture fixtures, etc.

Terms:—25 Per cent Deposit. The above on view.

GANDHI & Co.

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW:
DHOOP-CHHAON
Starring: UMA, PAHARI, K. C. DEY
MINERVA
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.

THE TOPIC OF THE WEEK IS THE
LOVE AFFAIR
OF
IRENE DUNNE
AND
CHARLES BOYER
IN
R-K-O RADIO'S BRILLIANT COMEDY DRAMA
AT THE
EXCELSIOR
4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.
Rs. 1-2 seats may now be booked by 'Phone.
As 2 tickets for unreserved seats) may be purchased in advance at the Booking Office, open daily from 9-30 A.M. All unclaimed reserved seats will be sold half an hour before the commencement of each show.

BOOK NOW FOR
THE GREATEST SCREEN SENSATION OF ANY YEAR
BROUGHT BY WARNER BROS.
IN
CONFESSIONS OF A NAZI SPY
FROM FRI., JULY 21ST

Scintillating
WITH
Scene and Sense!
DEVIKA RANI
IN
'Durga'
WITH
RAMA SHUKUL
ALSO
HANSA, ANDHAKAR, MUMTAZ ALI, V. H. DESAI, PITHAWALA, SAROJ BORKAR
Engagingly Charming View of Real Rural Life
A BOMBAY TALKIES FILM
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
ROXY

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL 1, 1939)
Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 15	20 45
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 51	17 40
Madras Express	10 15	14 50
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 40	18 45
Nagpur Express	14 5	21 25
Poona Fast (Pass.)	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 32	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 25	7 00
*Deccan Queen	10 35	17 15
	Mon.	Fri.

*Will not run until after end of April 1939, except before and after important holidays.

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from April 1, 1939.
Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 15
	(Mon.)	(Sat.)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 03
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 32	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (on Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	6 40

AIR SERVICES

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:—

London—Bombay via Poona.
Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj, Ahmedabad and Poona.
Arrival at Poona Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, 1 p.m.
Delivery in Bombay: Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a.m. and Sunday at 12-30 p.m.

Bombay via Poona—London.
Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.
Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O. Bombay: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 6-30 p.m.

Bombay via Poona—Colombo.
Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.
Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O. Bombay: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 7-15 a.m.

Colombo—Bombay via Poona
Delivery in Bombay: Monday at 8 a.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 p.m.

Bombay via Poona and Calcutta—Singapore—Australia
Latest hours of posting: Sunday, Monday and Thursday 6-30 p.m.

Australia—Bombay via Poona and Calcutta
Delivery: Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

Bombay via Poona and Calcutta—Hongkong, China and Japan
Latst hour for posting Monday and Thursday 6-30 p.m.

Hongkong—Bombay
Delivery: Tuesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

The air services of the Air Services of India, Ltd., between Bombay and Kathiawar and between Bombay, Poona and Kolhapur have been suspended on account of the monsoon.

KONKANI-SPEAKING PUBLIC'S DEMAND

(From A Correspondent)
KARWAR, July 10

The first Konkani Conference was held here on 8th instant under the Presidency of Mr. Vishvanath Pandurang Prabhu, B.A. Referring to opinions of antiquarians like Doctors Wilson and Bhandarkar eh showed from Prakrit before Marathi and urged its claims for mass literacy movement and appealed to Konkani people to do for it all what others do for their mother tongue.

Resolutions passed adopting Devanagri alphabet, requesting Government to prepare Konkani text books for mass education, appoint Konkani-speaking persons on Text Books Commiittee to have separate enumeration of Konkani population in the coming Census open Konkani primary schools where its population forms majority.

Six hundred persons, including 200 women of all castes attended.

Adult Education And District Boards

SURAT, July 10.

The Provincial Adult Education Board appointed by the Government of Bombay met here to-day under the chairmanship of Mr. Bhagvat.

The Board discussed Mr. Bhagvat's scheme of "house to house school". It was decided not to open new adult schools till the new scheme came into operation.

The Board also decided to reduce the expenditure in connection with adult education in the presidency, in view of paucity of funds.

A suggestion to entrust the work of adult education to District Local Boards was also discussed at length, but no decision was arrived at.—United Press.

MOTOR LORRY OWNERS' ASSN.

Move To Form Body To Safeguard Interests

The Secretary of the Bombay Lorry Owners' Association writes:

In pursuance of section 26 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 application has been made to the Government of Bombay to give a licence to form an Association under the name of "The Bombay Motor Lorry Owners' Association."

The main objects of the proposed Association are:

To afford particular opportunities to promote acquaintance and frequent exchange of opinion amongst the Owners of Motor Lorries in Bombay;

To keep members well-informed with regard to all new inventions in the business and trade of lorries;

To arrange lectures, etc. on subjects connected with the business or trade of lorries;

To defend and further the rights of the members.

The other objects of the association are set out in extense in the Memorandum of Association a copy of which may be inspected at the office of the Bombay Motor Lorry Owners' Association at Maniar Mansion, Frere Road, Bombay No. 9.

KARACHI MUNICIPAL ACT AMENDING BILL

KARACHI July 10.

Draft of the Bill to amend Karachi Municipal Act seeking to introduce Joint Electorate with reservation of seats in the Karachi Municipal Corporation is now ready and is being published in the Sind Government Gazette.

The Bill which will be introduced in the next session of Sind Assembly in September, 1939, retains the existing system of election eliminating election by communities in various wards.

It may be mentioned that the Karachi Municipal Corporation consisted of 64 members, including 8 nominated seats, which have since been abolished by the Government of Sind.

General Municipal Elections are scheduled to be held in April, 1940, but it is stated that the life of the present Corporation may be further extended to give effect to the above amendment.—A.P.

"BASUMATI" EDITOR ACQUITTED

CALCUTTA, July 11.

Mr. J. K. Biswas, Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment this morning in another case, wherein Mr. Hemendra Prasad Ghose, Editor, and Mr. Sashi Bhusan Dutt, Printer and Publisher of "Basumati", a local Bengali daily, stood charged under Section 124-A, I.P.C., for its article entitled "No Other Way" published on December 18, last.

In view of the recent ruling of the Calcutta High Court that Ministers are subordinate officers of the Governor and cannot be regarded as Government established by Law within the meaning of Section 39 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Magistrate observed that the charge under Section 124-A, I.P.C., for criticising the Ministry could not be sustained and he, therefore, acquitted both the accused under Section 258, I.P.C.—United Press.

Ministers' Gift To Feed Distressed

JHENIDA, July 10.

In addition to the large amount of agricultural loan and gratuitous relief granted by the Government of Bengal to relieve the distress prevailing in Jhenida Sub-Division, Jessore, the Hon. Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Minister for Labour and Commerce has made a personal gift of 100 maunds of rice for distribution among the distressed people.

Feeding of the disabled, infirm and destitute numbering over 1,000 was organised last evening by the Sub-Divisional Officer, with rice given by the Minister and it was supervised by the Collector of Jessore, who was present on the occasion.

Similar feeding of the distressed people is being organised in different centres in the interior of the Sub-Division.—A.P.

The Bengal Olympic Association have decided not to send any representative for the Marathon Race to be held in Poona to select India's representative for the race to be held in Greece.

INDIAN VICTIMS IN LAST RIOTS

Delegation Insists On Govt. To Give Compensation

RANGOON, (By Mail.)

The State Lottery introduced during the premiership of Dr. Ba Maw for bringing additional revenue to the Government of Burma particularly to fill up the gap in the revenue owing to the gradual abolition of Capitation and Thathameda taxes, is becoming more and more popular resulting in more gains to the Burma which it seems now intends to run three such sweeps during one fiscal year.

INDIAN VICTIMS IN LAST RIOT.

A delegation representing the four important Indian institutions in the city such as the Burma Indian Association, Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce, Burma Central Relief Committee and the Nattukkottai Chettyars Association waited on a deputation on His Excellency the Governor Sir Achibald Cochrane in view of impending departure on leave on 11th July for a period of four months. Among those in the delegation were Mr. Tyabji, Mr. Haji, Mr. Rafi, Mr. Karanjia, Khan Bahadur A. Chandoo, Mr. Vellyan Chettyar and a few others. The deputation placed their views on all matters affecting the interests of Indians arising out of the Riot Enquiry Committee Report and His Excellency who gave them a long and patient hearing undertook to forward their views to the departments of the Government concerned. The Indian delegation also harped on the question of the payment of compensation to the Indian victims in the last riot and urged the Government to do something in the matter without further delay.

Hostel Proprietor Gives in

The Propaganda Secretary, Hotel Workers' Union, Bombay, writes:—

On Sunday last all the workers numbering 13 of a restaurant "Masale Ki Cha Ka Hotel" at Mangaldas Road struck work. The cause of this action on the part of the workers was that one of the workers came five minutes late on duty, whereupon the proprietor of the said hotel told the worker that because of being five minutes late his absence for the whole day will be recorded. The workers having struck work approached the General Secretary of the Bombay Hotel Workers' Union.

Messrs Govdi and Rahmat Khan met the proprietor of the hotel and after discussion they submitted that any worker being a few minutes late shall not be marked absent. Secondly all the workers shall be paid on the 10th of each month regularly. Thirdly that no workers shall be discharged without due notice. The proprietor agreed to the above terms and the workers resumed their work at 3 p.m.

Dozen Injured In Bus Accident

LAHORE, July 11.

Over a dozen persons were injured, six seriously, in a bus accident which occurred on the Grand Trunk Road between Lahore and Amritsar this afternoon.

It appears that the bus with full complement of passengers collided with a bullock cart as the result of which the bus overturned pinning beneath almost all the passengers. The injured persons have been brought to Lahore. The bus has been badly damaged.—A. P.

RAMGARH, July 10.

Due to slight illness, Babu Rajendra Prasad could not come to Ramgarh to attend the meetings of the Volunteers Sub-Committee, the Collection sub-committee and the Executive Committee of the Reception Committee of the next Congress, which were to be held here.

Truly A Colossal Picture of the Decades!
Shree RANJIT'S Marathi Musical
S-A-N-T TULSIDAS
Starring:
PAGNIS, VASANTI, LEELA CHITNIS & K. DATEY, etc.
Directed by: JAYANT DESAI.
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Daily: 4, 7 & 10 P.M.

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R. S. Grant now rendering useful service to the West Indies touring team—as a clever slow bowler.

LATE CHARLES BULL

Worcestershire C. C's To Contribute Towards Testimonial Fund

As Charles Bull, the Worcestershire cricketer, who was killed in a motoring accident recently would have been entitled to a benefit in 1941.

The Worcestershire County Club Committee have decided to allocate the Worcestershire v. Kent match at Worcester, commencing on August 16, towards the "Charles Bull" Testimonial Fund.

The Fund will be devoted to the benefit of Bull's widow and family of three children.

In the event of rain spoiling the Kent match, Worcestershire will guarantee a minimum of £100 towards the Fund.

Officials and members of the county club feel strongly that in the circumstances some recognition should be made by the club and followers of Worcestershire cricket of the services rendered by Bull for the past eight years.

Tennis

"Automaton" Who Gave Budge The Time Of His Life

Sidelights On Hans Nusslein—World's Most Remarkable Player

"IF HE HAD A FORMIDABLE SERVICE NO PLAYER ON EARTH COULD LIVE WITH HIM", SAYS DONALD

H. Nusslein, the German who finished second to J. D. Budge in the recent professional lawn tennis tournament at Wembley, returned to his country immediately after the event to coach the German Davis Cup team. He had left the same work only a day before this tournament opened. Yet, despite the fact that 75 per cent. of his play in coaching, and there is nothing more deadly if one aspires to complete with the top-flight players on level terms, he showed that he is little less good than Budge, the champion of the world. Budge, H. E. Vines, and other leading professionals are continually playing against each other, and so are in tune all the time. Nusslein is truly a remarkable player and one who would have thrilled the Wimbledon crowds more than G. von Cramm or H. W. Austin has ever done had he played as an amateur. But since he was 16 years old he has been first and foremost a coach. There were those at Wembley who talked glibly about the Doherty brothers and other great baseline players of the past. There were others who had lived in the Doherty era and who should know who claimed that no player who has ever lived could match Nusslein for perfection of ground strokes.

NEARLY BEAT BUDGE

In this age of American domination of the lawn tennis world one becomes so used to seeing such players as H. W. Austin completely devastated by such young tornadoes as Budge and Vines that is difficult to believe that a purely baseline player could match them. Yet Nusslein can and he nearly succeeded in beating Budge in their first match. A point score analysis will help to show how Nusslein nearly beat Budge, or how Budge beat Nusslein.

	Winning Drives	Losing Drives.	Passing Shots
Budge	13	62	2
Nusslein	21	51	9

	Winning Volleys	Losing Volleys	Service Aces	Double Faults
Budge	23	11	16	3
Nusslein	1	5	6	1

Nusslein two winning drops and two lobs.

Thus Budge made 54 winning shots to Nusslein's 41 and 76 errors to Nusslein's 57. So Nusslein won more points than Budge. Nusslein's winning drives were mostly forehands, hit across court to Budge's forehand corner. They were not the fast shots that one might expect, but taken on the rise, they were well placed when Budge had been gradually worked out to the other side of the court. Nusslein's backhand was better than Budge's. One of Nusslein's greatest assets is his ability to mask the direction of his shots and take an early ball at the same time No other living player can do this, and several of Nusslein's driving winners were returns of service which caught Budge in two minds to their direction.

'DONALD'S' TRIBUTE

Despite his stoutness, Nusslein is a fast mover. His quickness about the court is not apparent, for his anticipation and footwork are wonderful. Really did Budge beat him by pace as he can beat any other player in the world. As Budge and others have said, if Nusslein had a formidable service, comparable with Perry, Budge, or Vines, no player on earth could live with him. And probably no player of the past, Nusslein is an artist, but, above till, an artist possessed of as clever a lawn tennis brain as one could wish. In many ways he is an automaton—at least, he looks like one,—but there is reason in every shot, and if he possessed that extra gift of being able to rise above himself or assert himself at crucial moments he would beat all comers without a service at all.

Harwood League

Y.M.C.A. CONTINUE WINNING STRAIN

Decisive Victory Over Bombay Gymkhana

The Y. M. C. A. continued their recent unbroken trail of successes—when combining better and displaying sounder knowledge of the finer points of the game—they defeated the Bombay Gymkhana by the decisive margin of 2 goals to nil—in the Senior Harwood League—on the Cooperage ground last evening. Ground and weather conditions had appreciably improved owing to Wednesday having been—comparatively—an 'off-day' for the Arabian Sea depression! The Youngmen scored one goal in each half—through Batchi—their enterprising left-inner—and Humphries respectively.

RESULT

Y.M.C.A. 2
BOMBAY GYMKHANA Nil.

The Teams were:—

Y.M.C.A.—Lynn, Alexander and Almeida, Humphries, Salim and Sha, M Jesudian, Charles, Balan, Butchi and J. Jesudian.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—Green, Preston and Marsden, Collins, Morrey and Bray, A. J. Williams, Brewer, Schultz, Love and C. Williams.

REFEREE: Mr. Terry.

JOPIE WAALBORG BREAKS RECORD

AMSTERDAM, July 11.

Jopie Waalborg (Holland) broke her own world record of 200 yards breast-stroke in two-minutes 40.3 seconds, her previous timing being two minutes 41.4 seconds.—Reuter.

CHANGES THAT HAVE REVOLUTIONISED COUNTY GAMES

Charles Bray Welcomes Eight Ball Over And New Scoring System

(By Charles Bray In The "Daily Herald")

Writing in the "Daily Herald"—under the caption "Rejuvenated Cricket"—Charles Bray says:

First-Class cricket owes a deep debt of gratitude to the Australians for the eight-ball over and to that little-appreciated Cricket Commission who thought of the new system of scoring in the county championship.

These two changes have brought popularity, and with it prosperity, to county cricket; 20,368 paid to see the first day of the Middlesex and Yorkshire match.

An almost unprecedented crowd for a county match, and as big as many Test attendances. The crowd represented well over £1,000 in hard cash.

Yorkshire are, of course, a great attraction, but, with only two exceptions, everywhere I have been this season gate receipts have shown a marked increase on last year.

Matches are being finished, the cricket is 100 per cent. brighter, and the people are turning up to see it. Out of 124 games played only 24 have been drawn.

LESSER DRAWN MATCHES.

Three counties Yorkshire, Essex and Worcestershire, have not yet participated in a drawn match, and six weeks of the season have gone.

I am convinced that the cause is the combination of the eight ball over, and the new scoring system, which has created an entirely different spirit.

The side that leads on the first innings cannot lose the four points it has gained, so it has every incentive to go out for a win and turn the four into 12, while the other team has an equal inducement to try for the maximum points.

But why, you may well ask, have those four points retained for first innings lead made such a difference?

The answer is money. It has been the practice for a long time to add to the professionals' match money a bonus of 10s. for first innings lead and £1 for a win.

Under the old system, when side lost after leading on the first innings, a professional also lost his bonus. Now he gets it.

This may seem very mercenary on his part, but you cannot blame him. The tendency was to play to keep the ten shillings he had already won rather than go out for the possible £1.

'NEW SPIRIT.'

It was a bad system, but it prevailed in most counties. Now it is different, and the incentive given to the player is to try all the time to win the match.

Added to this, the eight-ball over has quickened play far more than even its advocates imagined. The advantage is not solely in the time gained by having fewer overs and less changing over.

A batsman has a chance to maintain a higher average of scoring in an eight-ball over than in a six-ball over simply because he has longer to become accustomed to one particular type of bowling before he has to change to another type.

Finally, the weather has been kind, but the increased gates were happening even before the bright sunshine arrived.

The new spirit in cricket should put counties in a happier financial state than they have been for many years.

J. E. D. Sealey, another member of the West Indies' Tourers who has been functioning well as a fine all-rounder.

London July 12.—The death has occurred of Major H.W. Temperley.

MARRIED LIVES ARE RUINED BY WEAK BLOOD

Sympathy between husband and wife is impossible when life is spoilt by distressing weakness. "Weak Blood" is nearly always the cause, for when new, rich blood surges through the veins, every organ responds with new vitality. Ensure your happiness by taking

HALL'S WINE
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Hall's Wine quickly creates rich new blood. Your very first wineglassfull gives you a warm glow of fresh vitality. Hall's Wine calms and strengthens the nerves, gives new life and tone to brain, muscles and every organ in your body. Hall's Wine is prepared according to a medical formula, and has been prescribed by doctors for over 50 years.

A handsome wine glass given free with every large bottle.

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CUTCH PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT

Review Of Affairs Since Suspension Of Satyagraha

(From Our Correspondent)

BHUJ, July 12.

With a view to end the present impasse and make preparations for the future meeting, the local committee of the Cutchi Prajakiya Parishad has decided to recommend to the Working Committee to convene a special session of the Parishad in the immediate future.

Mr. Gulabshanker Amritlal presided and Mr. Yusuf Meherally, President, C.P.P., was present. The Committee reviewed at great length the sequence of events during the last seven months and particularly since April 1 when Satyagraha was suspended according to Mahatma Gandhi's advice.

It is also understood that events in other States, specially those of Kathiawar and their bearing on Cutch affairs were considered. The Committee considered the difficulties that had been placed by reactionary elements in the path of the activities of the people's organisations in various States notably of Kathiawar. It was felt that the people of Cutch had faced repression from officials with great fortitude. The people had given a good account of themselves to carry out the Parishad orders with cheerfulness. The Committee members from various parts of Cutch, who had come for the meeting narrated their experiences. Mr. Meherally made several suggestions to overcome the existing difficulties and further strengthen the Parishad organisation in different parts of Cutch.

Jai Ram Murder Case Judgment

(From Our Correspondent)

JODHPUR, July 11.

It is understood that Mr. Jai Narain Vyas, General Secretary of the All-India States People's Conference and Mr. Achleshwar Prasad Sharma were received at Phalodi Station by a vast crowd of citizens. In the noon the party inspected two girls' Schools and a Grass Depot at Phalodi and attended a public meeting when the Kanyalal Kalantri, President of the local branch of the Parishad presided. In the meeting speeches were delivered by Messrs. Jai Narain Vyas and Achleshwar Prasad Sharma on the aims and objects of the Parishad and Responsible Government.

The next day Messrs. Vyas and Sharma went to Pokarn. In the evening a public meeting was held under the presidentship of Mr. Sobhag Mal Gulecha. Mr. Vyas explained to the audience the kind of Responsible Government which could only give relief to the public of Marwar. Further he said that only a kind of Panchayat Raj would remove starvation and unemployment from Marwar. Thereupon Mr. Sharma threw some light on the local grievances of the inhabitants of the Jagirs on the 11th instant Messrs. Vyas and Sharma reached Jodhpur and Mr. Vyas will leave for Sojat 'en route' to Bombay to attend the coming meeting of the Standing Committee of the A.I.S.P.C. and Mr. Sharma will leave for Bharatpur to see his father-in-law and wife who are in Bharatpur Central Jail.

In the Jai Ram Murder case Messrs. Abdul Karim, Ismail, Ibrahim Teli and Ibrahim Khan were committed to the Sessions Court. The seven others were discharged.

The bronze statue of the late Raja of Savantwadi, by Mr. Zarapkar. It was commissioned by the Savantwadi Darbar and will be on view at the Zarapkar's Art Studio, Thakurdwar, until tomorrow evening.

TIGER SCARE IN JAIPUR

(From A Correspondent).

JAIPUR, (By Mail).

It is understood that there is a terrible tiger scare in Jaipur. A young boy of 15 was attacked by a tiger and died on the spot. Another man was carried to the Mayo Hospital.

The public of Sikar gave a good response to Sjt. Radhakisan Bajaj in connection with the fire relief work. He collected about Rs. 700 from Sikar. Huts and houses at a fair distance will be built for the fire-stricken poor villagers.

BAJAJ INTERVIEWED

JAIPUR, July 11.

The Home Minister of Jaipur interviewed Seth Jamnalal Bajaj yesterday. The interview lasted for two hours.

SATYAGRAHIS RELEASED.

Prominent Satyagrahis including Mr. Ram Prasad Vakil, a member of the Working Committee of the Jaipur Prajamandal, and Messrs. Bansidhar Sharma, Chandrashekhar and Teekaram were released this morning on the expiry of their terms of sentence. They were received by the public and garlanded at the jail gate.—United Press.

D. G. Hill Elected To Bombay Assembly

Mr. Donald G. Hill has been elected to the Bombay Legislative Assembly from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Bombay Presidency Trades Association in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. C. F. Golding. Mr. Hill's was the only nomination paper filed.

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AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The dead body of an unidentified Hindu woman (60) was found near Fergusson Road gutter.

Mr. M. E. Joshi, an honorary Presidency Magistrate of Dadar Court, filed a complaint against his own servant maid, who was engaged as a part-time worker in his house-hold; when he found his gold buttons missing from his shirt.

Sunderbai Navji (the servant denied any knowledge of the buttons. The Magistrate therefore informed the Kingsway Police who produced her to-day on a charge of theft before Mr. K. C. Thakore, Presidency Magistrate. He offered her bail till the 21st instant.

Shop Burgled

A Marwari's shop on De Lisle Road, was forced open and burgled last night, by some men who have not yet been traced. Cash and jewellery worth about a thousand Rupees are alleged to have been stolen.

The Police are making inquiries and a hunt to collar the culprits has been started by the C. I. D.

Sheikh Yasin was arrested on a charge of rash and negligent driving and was offered bail till the 20th instant by Mr K. J Khambatta at the Girgaum Court to-day.

That death was caused by tetanus following upon an accidentally sustained wound was recorded by the Coroner at the inquest held to-day on Gopal Narayan (50).

Two persons were arrested yesterday night in connection with sutta gambling.

Both the accused were placed before Mr. J. M. Barot, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Mazgaon, and were ordered to released on bail.

Printer And Publisher Fined

Bhimaji Maruthi Kotulkar, Printer and Publisher of "Jordar Patrika", was arrested by Sub-Inspector Gawde and Sami of the Prevention of Crime Branch, at 7-30 p.m. On 28th March 1939 on a charge of publishing in his paper sutta information.

Accused was arrested in Katuleshkar Printing Press situated on the ground floor of Khanbhai Chawl, Khandwadi

He was sentenced by Mr. J. M. Barot, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Mazgaon, to pay a fine of Rs. 25 or, in default, to undergo three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

A dead body of a newly born (female) child was found to-day at 9 a.m. by the Maharbouri Police between Houses Nos 96 97 and 130 The child was found lying on its stomach and on examination was found to have a small wound on the left eyebrow.

Shamdasani's Transfer Application

The Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate was packed this morning with members of the bar and the public when the transfer application in connection with six cases filed by Mr. P. D. Shamdasani before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, came up for hearing. Mr. Shamdasani has charged the Central Bank of India, its directors and officers and auditors, with having committed various offences under the Indian Companies' Act and the Indian Penal Code in respect of four balance sheets of the Bank as at 31st December, 1925, 1929, 1931, and 1933.

The ground for application was that Mr. Haji was a tenant in a building which is mortgaged with the Central Bank and in the suit filed by the Bank the Bank's 'employee' Mr. H. C. Captain, is appointed a receiver. Therefore Mr. Haji was disqualified from trying those cases which include the four cases in which Mr. Captain was one of the accused.

Mr. Shamdasani submitted that an important point of law was involved and public time would be saved if a reference were made to the High Court and its opinion obtained thereon.

The learned magistrate after ascertaining the relevant facts from the Parties in which there were heated discussions and passages-at-arms between Mr Shamdasani and Mr. Velinker, counsel for the accused, observed that this application would involve considerable time for its disposal and as he felt that he could not spare any time for the purpose before 31st July he adjourned the hearing to 9th August.

Arrested For Alleged Assault

Baboo Mahamed was arrested yesterday on a charge of assault on a complaint made by Hanusabai, daughter of Bhimappa of Falkland Road.

It was stated that Baboo Mahamed, a hotel servant, approached her on the night of the 29th June and demanded money for food supplied to her. When she requested him to wait for some time, it was alleged, he assaulted her and removed a costly necklace from her neck by force. The servant was arrested and was offered bail by Mr. K. J. Khambatta, at the Girgaum Court, to-day.

B. E. S. And T. Employee Robbed

What appears to be a sensational case of gangsterism, was reported from Worli last night.

It is stated that a B. E. S. T. employee, a bus-starter, was going through his day's account in a wooden cabin. While he was busy tallying the cash there was a loud crash and the next thing the man in the cabin saw was that he was enveloped in pitch darkness. Apparently, the hurricane lamp had been smashed by some missile hurled from outside. In this chaotic condition, the unfortunate victim was seized and gagged by the gangsters who absconded with all the cash that they could lay their hands on.

The bus-starter was found in an unconscious state by some men who arrived on the scene in the course of their duties.

He was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he was treated for bruises and other injuries.

The C. I. D. are investigating.

Inquest Adjourned

Pochanna Narsanna (24) a labourer, died yesterday on the spot where he was working in a drain at the back of House No. 3, Vaipakad. Road, due to the fall of a wall which was behind the drain collapsing.

The deceased was extricated by the Fire Brigade but life was extinct.

For further investigations the inquest was adjourned to July 26.

Teacher's Fatal Fall

Joseph A. Kent (34), who sustained severe injuries due to a fall on Carnac Road footpath, died yesterday in G. T. Hospital.

A verdict of fracture of the base of skull with intradural haemorrhage due to an accidental fall evidently in an attack of epileptic fit, was recorded by the Coroner at the inquest to-day.

Found Guilty Of Culpable Homicide Not Amounting To Murder

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, July 12.

Accepting the unanimous verdict of "guilty" returned by the jury under Section 304 Part 2 of the Indian Penal Code (Culpable homicide not amounting to murder), the Sessions Judge, Thana, convicted and sentenced yesterday to ten years' rigorous imprisonment, Narayan Pilya, Patel of Shirgaon Taluka Bassein, who was committed to the Sessions by the Bassein First Class Magistrate, Mr. A. M. Bukhari

According to the prosecution the accused Narayan had a dispute with his brother about his share in the remuneration of the Patilki Natan. On the 15th January last, the Panchas were called to settle the dispute. The accused, it is alleged, went home, took out a wooden pestle and struck the deceased Keshav Narayan on his head, rendering him unconscious. Keshav died after about 12 hours. The accused pleaded in defence that he being under the influence of toddy at that time, did not know what he did. In the Sessions Court the charge was altered to that under Section 302 I.P.C. (murder) but the jury returned a verdict for less serious offence.

Mr. M. S. Rangnekar, Public Prosecutor, Thana, appeared for the Crown while Mr. D. J. Raje, Advocate, defended the accused.

FINED FOR SHORT WEIGHT

Messrs. E. S. Prabhu and A. S. Prabhu dealing in Provision at Dockyard Road were charged under Sections 14(1) and 34 of the Bombay Weights and Measures Act, 1932, by the Weights and Measures Inspector Mr. L. R. Agaskar of the Market Department for weighing sugar and "Beasan" sold to a customer with unstamped weights of 14 and 7 lbs. respectively. On being found guilty Mr. K. S. Prabhu was convicted by the Presidency Magistrate, 2nd Additional Court, Mazagaon, and fined Rs. 25. Mr. A. S. Prabhu being the younger brother and a member of the joint family to which the first accused was the head, was acquitted.

Major-General R. H. Carrington has been appointed General Officer Commanding Chief Scottish Command with the rank of Lieut-General in succession to General Sir Charles Grant whose tenure expires in February 1940.

Road To Unity Of Faiths

Mysore Yuvaraja's Plea For Giving Up Petty Jealousies

In the course of his broadcast at the All-India Radio, Bombay, on Wednesday, the Yuvaraja of Mysore said:—

"It pains me to see that at times my countrymen in India are at variance on minor religious issues and make of their small differences a colossal national grievance. Those who unnecessarily burden themselves with inharmony, with bigotry and dogmatism, will do well to see the hundreds of Christian churches, Hindu temples and Muslim mosques standing side by side on the Malabar back waters without antagonism or hatred

POSSIBLE AND PRACTICAL.

As early as the advent of Hiauntsang and Fahian and of Nestorian and Syrian Churches—our country lived in tolerance and amity. Even in the time of Akbar the Great and Jehangir it was so. The mosque at Fatehpur Sikri is a monument to the religious unity and Faiths as early as the beginning of the 16th century. If you visit that mosque to-day you will find a harmonius blending of the Saracenic and Hindu style of Architecture. The prayer slabs here and there are very often inscribed in Hindi script. Jehangir nimself was the product of Hindu Mohammadan unity and culture.

Raja Birbal's eminence in the time of Akbar and Jehangir's confidence in Raja Gokuldas and their patronage of art, music and literature which were all essentially Indian is a sufficient proof that unity of Faiths is possible and is a practical thing.

EXAMPLE OF MYSORE.

In our part of the world, for instance, in Mysore, we have mosques, temples and churches erected for devotion and the consecration of man to the service of God. Throughout the History of our forefathers and in the present reign of my brother—the present Maharaja beloved by all—may God bless him with health and happiness, we have Hindus, Mahomedans, and Christians working side by side in perfect harmony, peace and goodwill under his gracious influence and I can safely say that such communal harmony exists in many other States of India and in British India.

When you have given up petty little jealousies, inhibitions, complexes and envious feelings, then alone you will find the way to true prosperity, peace and unity of Faiths in our Motherland.

Learn to work for the joy of working. Your contentment in feeling that you have worked wholeheartedly not merely for personal gain but for the service of God and man will take you a long way in life and bring greater joy and happiness. It is only he who works unselfishly for the joy of working without bartering his soul for monetary gain, or worldly credit, that is capable of giving and receiving in abundance of everything in material or spiritual prosperity. Therefore let our giving and receiving be first of service, tolerance and understanding, so that we can achieve perfect unity in our ideals and Faiths

Let your faiths be like Ganga, Jamuna and Saraswati for ever flowing together and forming the Triveni merging in symbolic unity.

ON THRESHOLD OF NEW ERA.

All Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis, Christians and different denominations should strive towards goodwill and harmony—without questioning one another's preference for his own point of view. The water of the Ganges does not ask the Jamuna "what is your colour" and the Jamuna does not ask the Saraswati as to who drinks its water first? Whether Hindus or Mahomedans? The rivers keep on flowing and giving themselves away unasked to barren land, fertile grounds, cities, and hamlets alike. So let your tolerance and giving be like mother nature's flow of life-making a Tunga-Bhadra and Cauvery of happiness and harmony for the benefit of all mankind and civilization. And as Lincoln, the Great American patriot and supreme humanist said in his famous Gettysburg speech, "with malice towards none and charity to all", my countrymen, pray, strive and persevere towards understanding and unity. Awaken your hearts and consciousness with intellectual and spiritual understanding, with wisdom and love which will bless our motherland with Unity in all things Divine with Peace and happiness. Indeed we are on the threshold of the dawn of a new era, the renaissance of the glory of our ancient culture and civilization. Let us therefore consecrate our lives to the ideals of faith in Unity and religious toerance, and dedicate ourselves whole-heartedly for the betterment of humanity."

No Cause For Exemption

Govt. Reply To Co-operative Housing Societies

The Public Relations Officer, Bombay, writes:—

Government has received representations from co-operative housing societies asking for exemption from the urban immovable property tax mainly on the ground that they have to bear a heavy burden of non-agricultural assessment and re-payment of loans to Government and of other taxes and/or cesses. A suggestion to this effect was made when the Finance Bill was under consideration in the Legislative Assembly, but Government could not accept it. Government sees no reason to modify that decision. Government has been granting reasonable concessions to co-operative housing societies in order to enable them to meet their difficulties whenever special circumstances exist. Government is also prepared to assist these societies, if their management has been satisfactory and assistance is needed in some legitimate form. Applications for such assistance should be submitted to Government through the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. But Government does not see any justification for a difference being made between co-operative housing society and other houses in respect of taxation and no applications for exemption from taxation can be considered.

Goan Hindus Welcome Deshprabhu

(From A Correspondent)

A pleasant function took place in the hall of the Goa Hindu Association when Mr. Shriram B. Deshprabhu, G. D. Art., M. B. P. A. (America) was welcomed and entertained to tea by the members of the Goa Hindu Association and Gomantak Hindu Vidyarthi Mandal on Sunday last. This was an occasion to congratulate Mr. Deshprabhu who recently returned to India after brilliant success in studies of Medical Art in America. Mr. S. V. Shirgaonker, M. A., was in the chair. Amongst thosoe who spoke on the occasion were Messrs. C. K. Sankholker, G. V. Lad, Artist, P. S. Desai, and M. G. Kamat.

Hansa Mehta To Visit Dhulia

(From A Correspondent).

DHULIA.

The Dhulia Taluka Literary Conference will be held at Dhulia, on the 14th instant (Friday), when Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister will preside.

(Continued from col. 7)

tra 6-10 Anwaribai 6-30 Qamar Khan 6-45 Film Hits 7-0 Mannabai 7-15 Dehati Bhaiyon Ke Liye 7-45 Leisure In Our Society, 1 8-0 Qamar Khan 8-15 Readings From the Fasana-I-Azad 8-25 Anwaribai 8-40 Dil Men Hai 9-0 News In Hindustani 9-15 News In English 9-35 Local News and Announcements 9-40 Leisure & Pleasure. 1 9-55 Qamar Khan 10-10 Mannabai.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

4-0 p.m. Music 4-3 Things of interest (Tamil) 4-6 Tiruvalluvar (Tamil) by 'Va Ra' 4-16 Something Light 4-20 Kolattam (Tamil) 5-0 M. Abraham Bhagavathar: Voice (Telugu Devotionals) 5-30 Shrimati S. Swarnam: Voice 6-0 M. Abraham Bhagavathar: Voice 6-30 Shrimati S. Swarnambal Voice 6-45 Naveena Sakuntala (Tamil) 7-15 Sugar: (Telugu) By V. Ramakrishna 7-30 Vaikom Vasudevan Nair Voice 8-15 Carnatic Orchestra 8-25 Light Music 8-55 The Madras University: by D. Chelliah Accordion Band 9-37 From Films According Band 9-37 From Films 9-45 Randolph Lock: Pianoforte Piano Novelties 10-10 Henry Cornaris & Connemara Hotel Dance Orchestra.

Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

4-0 to 4-30 & 5-0 to 6-0 As In Madras 1 6-0 Lava-Kusa: (Telugu) 6-45 to 9-30 As In Madras 1 9-30 On Eleven Strings By V. Sethuramiah and R. K. Venkatarama Sastry.

Peshawar—Programme

(Broadcasts on 200 metres (1,500 kc/s) from 7 to 10-30 p.m. relaying Delhi programmes from 8 p.m.)

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 Background to New Zealand Centenary 7-45 Lucky Dip 8-30 Beethoven 8-50 Marius B. Winter 9-30 News 9-45 Matters of Moment by Rt. Hon. Margaret Bondfield 10-0 Frank Biffo's Brass Quintet 10-25 Sports.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Radio orchestra 7-35 S. D. Batish 7-50 P. S. Mukerji 7-55 Benazirbai 8-30 School broadcast.

12-0 noon Ap Ki Farmaish

1-0 Variety 6-10 Ghulam Muhammad 6-30 Urdu poems 6-45 Ghulam Sabiri 6-50 Sham Ke Rag 7-10 Benazirbai 7-30 S. D Batish 7-45 For villagers 8-30 Gayak 8-50 Benazirbai 9-35 Thumris 9-45 Matters of moment by Rt. Hon. Margaret Bondfield, from (B B C) 10-10 Sangeet Sammelan.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. to 9-5 and 12-0 noon to 2-0 As in Delhi 1

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

6-0 to 6-10 As in Delhi 1 6-10 S. D. Batish 6-30 to 6-45 As in Delhi 1 6-45 Haidar Husain 6-55 Benazirbai 7-5 Ghulam Muhammad 7-20 Umra Zia Begam 7-40 Benazirbai 7-50 Ghulam Muhammad 8-5 S. D. Batish 8-15 Anis Khatoon 8-30 to 9-35 As in Delhi 1 9-35 Aziz and Manohar 9-45 P. S. Mukerjee 9-50 S. D. Batish 10-0 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1.

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s)

7-30 to 9-5 a.m. & 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

6-0 to 7-45 As in Delhi 1 7-45 to 8-30 As in Delhi 2 8-30 to 9-45 As in delhi 1 9-45 to 10-0 As in Delhi 2 10-0 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1.

Lahore—Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6-0 p.m. Mubarak Ali Fateh Ali Qawwal and party 6-20 Nirmala Devi 6-35 Siraj Ahmad 6-45 Punjabi geet by Moti Shah 6-55 Duets 7-5 Mubarak Ali Fateh Ali Kawwal and party 7-25 Nirmala Devi 7-45 For countryside 8-15 Roopak on tabla 8-25 Mubarak Ali Fateh Ali Qawwal and party 8-45 Nirmala Devi 9-0 News in Hindustani 9-35 Mubarak Ali Fateh Ali Qawwal and party 10-0 Classical Music 10-15 Nirmala Devi.

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. Keep fit 8-10 Vocal duets 8-20 News in English 8-30 Film songs.

12-30 p.m. Krishnabai Hukkeri 12-50 Jalatarang and organ 1-0 Market rates 1-10 Mutual understanding 1-25 Hill song 1-30 Music 2-30 School broadcast 2-35 Indian history 2-50 Some Indian Ragas 3-0 Barra Saheb Ka bearer (Hindustani) 6-0 Master Bhagwandas M. Naik 6-25 Separation 6-35 E. R. Ali 6-40 S. G. Ranade 7-0 Gujarati books by Yagnesh H. Shukla 7-15 Allah Rakhibai 7-30 Commercial News 7-45 Master Bhagwandas M. Naik 8-10 Nautch Dhun 8-15 Ap Ka Khat Mila 8-30 Krishnabai Hukkeri 8-55 Local News 9-0 News in Hindustani 9-15 News in English 9-35 Gilbert and Sulliyan evening 10-30 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. to 9-0 and 12-30 p.m. to 3-15 As in Bombay 1 6-0 S. G. Ranade 6-20 Karim Khan 6-30 Allah Rakhibai 6-45 Recitations from Hindustani poems by S. Ahmed 6-55 Triveni on Sarangi 7-0 to 9-35 As in Bombay 1 9-35 Alap on reeds 9-40 Allah Rakhibai 9-55 Radio orchestra 10-5 Krishnabai Hukkeri 10-30 Epilogue.

Trichy Programme

397 metres (758 kc/s)

2-0 p.m. Uncommon combinations 2-15 Bhairvin 2-45 Tamil Padams 6-0 For villages 6-30 D. N. Kuppuswamy Nagaswaram 7-0 At Trichy Radio Nataka Mandalam 7-30 Shrimati N. S. Thangam Veena and vocal 8-0 D.N. Kuppuswamy 8-30 Instrumental music 8-45 Shrimati N. S. Thangam Veena and vocal.

Calcutta—I Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

10-30 a.m. A Selection

12-30 p.m. Erwin Klein and His Viennese Quartette 1-25 Market Rates in English 1-30 For You, Madam 1-50 Musical Interlude 2-10 I, Advocate, 1 2-25 Market Rates in Bengali 5-0 First Division Football League Mateh 6-10 Anima Chakravarti 6-25 Kartick Chandra Das 6-45 The Jantri Sangha 7-0 Radharani 7-20 Abdul Aziz Khan 7-40 From Village to Town 7-50 Musical Interlude 7-55 From Town to Village 8-5 Book Review 8-20 Local and Commercial News in Bengali 8-30 News in Bengali 8-45 News in English 9-0 Local and Commercial News in English 9-10 A Vocal Recital 9-30 Travelling For Fun, 5 9-45 A Studio Concert.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)

10-30 to 11-30 a.m. As In Calcutta 1.

12-30 to 2-30 p.m. As In Calcutta 1.

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

5-0 to 6-10 As In Calcutta 1 6-10 For the Country Side 7-0 to 9-10 As In Calcutta 1 9-10 Probhavati 9-30 to 9-45 As In Calcutta 1 9-45 Kashi Nath Naik 10-0 For Oriya Listeners.

Lucknow—Programme

293.5 metres (1.022 kc/s)

6-0 p.m. Lucknow Radio Orches-

(Continued in col. 4)

Awake soothed and refreshed after a night of sound sleep induced by a drink of FRY'S 4 FOODS IN 1

You need not wake tired and listless. You need not go through the day in a half awake state. Fry's 4 Foods in 1 is the great sleep bringer and restorative. Four of the most nourishing foods in the world are blended together to make this delicious chocolate flavoured food-drink.

Drink it every day, and in all seasons. It is economical. A teaspoonful in a cup of milk is a meal in itself.

4 Foods in 1 was prescribed by 3,200 Indian Doctors.

FRY'S 4 FOODS IN 1

MALT - MILK - COCOA - LECITHIN

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Exclusive for WILSON & Co., P.O. Box 2, MADRAS; CAMA NORTON & Co., 23, Medows Street, BOMBAY; NUSSERWANJEE & Co., Machi Miani Rd., KARACHI; SHIMWELL & BROS. (Calcutta) Ltd., P.O. Box 2, CALCUTTA; S. ZAMIR-UL-HAQ, Fatehpuri Chandni Chowk, DELHI.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad 12, 1995
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 25, 1358
Parsi: Behman 11, 1308
Hightide: 9-17 20-29
Lowtide: 2-20 15-11
Sunrise: 6h 9m
Sunset: 7h 20m
Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

IN MEMORIAM

FALI KHARADI:—In heart broken remembrance of this day, four years ago, when our darling son Fali was called away to his eternal home, the innocent victim of an aeroplane accident at Poona (aged 19).

Dear Son, far off, my lost darling
Thy voice is in the rolling air,
I hear thee when the waters run
Thou standest in the rising sun,
And in the setting, thou art there.
Mine, mine, for ever mine
I seem to love thee more and more.

(Inserted by his broken-hearted mother and father).

POSTAL NOTICES

Parcels for Germany for despatch direct by German steamer per M V 'Neuenfels' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 12 noon on 13-7-39.

As the Fast Gulf Mail steamer s.s. 'Varela' is now due to sail on 13-7-39 after the arrival of English mail steamer s.s. 'Narkunda' which is expected to arrive in Bombay on 13-7-39 at 2 p.m. the following will be the latest hour of posting of correspondence and parcels at the Bombay G. P. O. for the offices in Iraq, Iran and Persian Gulf.

Unregistered correspondence upto 1 p. m. on 13-7-1939.

Registered correspondence upto 12-30 p.m. on 13-7-39.

Parcels correspondence upto 10 a.m. on 13-7-39.

The latest hour of posting in the Town Sub Offices will be notified by those offices, and it will be so regulated as to ensure the receipt of the postings in the Bombay G. P. O. in time to be included in the last despatch from that office.

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYEES' UNION, BOMBAY

A general meeting of the workers will be held to-morrow (Friday) under the presidentship of Mr. S. C. Joshi, M.L.C. at the People's Jinnah Hall to fix the date of general strike.

F. E. JAMES' TALK TO PROGRESSIVE GROUP

Mr. F. E. James, O.B.E., M.L.A., will give a general talk dealing with the following subjects:—

(1) Indians Overseas.
(2) Indians and Europeans (socially, politically and economically.)
(3) Federation.

The meeting will be held at Green's Hotel on Wednesday, the 19th instant at 6-30 p.m.

YOUNG MEN'S PARSEE ASSOCIATION

In pursuant to a requisition received by the Managing Committee an Extra Ordinary General Meting of the members of the Y.M.P.A. is called on Thursday, (To-day) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Hostel premises, Habib Building, Gowalia Tank Road to consider the following resolution:—

This meeting of the members of the Young Men's Parsee Association puts on record its sense of no-confidence in Mr. Rustom S. R. Batliwalla, a member of the Association, who has been carrying on propaganda in favour of prohibition and thereby acting against the interest of the Community and injuring its feelings.

This meeting calls upon Mr. Rustom S. R. Batliwalla to resign his membership of the Young Men's Parsee Association.

S.S. "NARKUNDA"

Please note that the outward Mail steamer "Narkunda" is now due alongside Ballard Pier at 2 p.m. on Thursday the 13th current.

The sailing time remains unchanged.

BOMBAY PORT HAJ COMMITTEE

Intimation has been received from Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., Ltd., Bombay, that their S.S. "Jehangir" left Jedda with pilgrims for Bombay Via Aden on the 6th July 1939. She is expected to arrive here on or about the 16th idem and arrangements will be made to disembark the pilgrims in the Prince's Dock.

VURJEEVANDAS DISPENSARY

The Vurjeevandass Madowdass Charitable Dispensary at Sion during the month of June 1939 the total number of patients treated in this Dispensary was 677 among them the number of new admissions was 219 being classified as stated below. Hindus 186. Mussalmans. 21. Parsis nil. Christians 12 and other class nil. The average daily attendance was 26.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Directors have declared an 'ad interim' dividend for the half year ending 30th June 1939 at the rate of £2.10.0 per share, subject to deduction of Income Tax, payable 14th August.

Journalists Association Of India

The Chairman and members of the Executive Committee of the Journalists' Association of India will entertain the journalists of Bombay at a tea-party at 6 p.m. on Thursday, (to-day) in the rooms of the club of the Association, 2nd floor, Queen's Mansions, Prescott Road, Fort.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

METRO—"The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Love Affair." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10.
REGAL—"Dark Rapture" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Durga" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Mother India" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"Union Pacific" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Sant Tulsidas" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Comet over Broadway" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"A Bottle of Brandy" Daily at 4-30 7-15 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—Daily Change of Programme. Time as usual.
KRISHNA—"Sapera" Daily at 4-45, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"The Mill" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Just Around the Corner" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Brabbe" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Punjab Mail" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-15 p.m.
BANDRA TALKIE—"The Citadel" Time as usual.
PLAZA—"It's True" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE

There will be a public debate in Hindustani on Thursday, (to-day) at 8-30 p.m., on "Unmarried Life is Better Than Married Life." Mr. Mohamed Isaq will move the proposition and Mr. Muzaffar Ali Lucknavi will oppose it.

MAHOMEDBHOY DISPENSARY

The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ending 8th July 1939 was 317: of these 204 were males and 113 females.

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Prof. R. S. Aiyar's lectures on 'Browning' are postponed 'Sine Die'; to-day's classes in Economics, German, French (Sr.), and Hindustani (Jr.) will meet as usual.

Dalmia's Address To H. H. Of Morvi

(From A Correspondent.)

The Dalmia Cement Co. of Bombay entertained His Highness Sir Lukhdhirji Bahadur the Maharaja Saheb of Morvi to a party in honour of the title of G.B.E. conferred upon him in the Birth Day Honours List and presented him with an address. About 400 guests were present.

The address read by Mr. F. S. Madan, the Manager of the Dalmia Cement Co., Ltd., declared that how Morvi State was fortunate in having for its ruler an amiable and benevolent Prince richly endowed with wisdom and keen foresight, and even the confirmed pessimist cannot but augur very bright future for the steadily advancing pretty state under His Highness' rule.

The Maharaja was congratulated for the development of the Navlakhi port on the most up-to-date lines and for the facilities it offered to traders. Referring to the relationship of the Dalmia Co. with the State Mr Madan said that during the span of ten months nearly 14,000 tons of Dalmia cement was landed at Navlakhi to be distributed in Kathiawar and other important towns of Gujerat.

The Dewan, Mr. M. D. Solanki replied on behalf of the Maharaja and thanked the Dalmia Cement Co. and Mr. Madan for the address and the casket and praised in high terms the industrial capabilities and sterling qualities of Mr. Dalmia by virtue of which he said, Mr. Dalmia is to-day one of the biggest industrialists of the country.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on 11th July 1939, the appointment to the Board by the Government of India of Major-General G. de C. Glover, D.S.O., M.C., Commander, Bombay District, vice Brigadier W. A. K. Fraser, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O., M.C., and of Captain T. M. S. Milne-Henderson, O.B.E., R.I.N., vice Rear-Admiral R. Fitzherbert, C.B., C.M.G., R.N., proceeded on leave, was recorded.

An estimated expenditure of Rs. 12,800 was sanctioned for the purchase and erection of an annealing furnace for crane chains. Acceptance of the Tata Iron and Steel Company's quotation amounting to about Rs. 14,700 for the supply of rails and fishplates for leasehold sidings was confirmed.

The Board considered a reference from the Government of India regarding the appointment of Inspectors under the Employment of Children Act within the limits of the Port, and approved a reply to Government pointing out that while Port Trust staff might be able to undertake the duties purely of inspection, there would be practical difficulties in the way of their enforcing the provisions of the Act and therefore it would be preferable if the duties were assigned to Government officials.

The existing orders for the allocation of purchases of plant and materials between the Chief Engineer and Controller of Stores were considered, and it was decided that in future all orders should be placed through the Stores Department except for plant, machinery and fabricated material not of standard pattern and certain specified building and miscellaneous materials.

A 10-year lease of godown No. 158 (1,407 square yards) at Sassoon Dock was granted to Mr. A. Swamvur, the present yearly tenant of the premises, for use as a motor garage and repair workshop at a revised rental.

Mr. Y. K. Shukla G. D. Art.

Mr. Shukla has obtained the Diploma in Decoration of the Royal Italian Academy of Fine Arts, Rome. After his studies of the principle Museums and Galleries of Italy, he will return to India.

LITERACY DRIVE AT THANA

(From Cur Correspondent).

THANA, July 12.

Thana is in for a great literacy drive. The Thana District Adult Education Board, with the Collector Mr. M. S. Jayakar as President and Messrs. G. D. Vartak, Thana District Local Board, President and V. V. Kirtane, Chairman District School Board, Thana, as Vice-Presidents and a dozen persons as members has been tackling the problem of driving away illiteracy from the Thana District within a period of three years. Professor S. R. Bhagwat, a member of the Provincial Board of Adult Education has recently toured the District and has selected it for his experiment.

At present a census of the illiterates in urban and rural areas of the District is being taken with the help and co-operation of the village teachers. It is understood, the census will be complete within a fortnight. The Thana District School Board has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 4,000 (four thousand) for the scheme. The charts and primers prepared by Prof. Bhagwat will be supplied to the school-boys who will teach their illiterate relations. The educational authorities and the Congress officials are working hand in hand to make the scheme a success and it is estimated that within a period of three years, every adult male or female from the Thana District will be able to read and write.

WARDHA SCHEME

The Thana District School Board has introduced the Wardha Scheme of primary education in two schools, one at Narpad in Dahanu Taluka, and the other at Shahpur. Gradually the scheme will be extended to other schools.

The Local Congress Committee has opened a class for teaching Hindi. Messrs. Singh, the Teacher, and R. L. Rede, President, Thana Town Congress Committee are conducting the class. A number of boys and girls are seen learning Hindi eagerly.

Shipping Companies And Question Of Arbitration

With reference to Mr. Shantikumar N. Morarjee's interview about the report that the Shipping Companies involved in the Konkan coast controversy about rate rejected the Government of India's offer to refer the question of controversy to arbitration the United Press desires the following sentence to be added at the end of the second paragraph:—

"They however could not become a party to the game of the interested parties in compelling these two Companies to disown Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel as their arbitrator, whom they had appointed in pursuance of the request contained in the letter of the Government of India themselves."

Municipal Officers For A. R. P. Training

The Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation on Wednesday discussed 'in camera' the proposal of the Municipal Commissioner to depute certain Municipal officials to the proposed Air-Raid Protection Instructors' class at Belgaum which will be conducted by the Government of India. The Committee adjourned their final decision till next week.

Tansa Lake Full

The Tansa Lake is more full now than what it was last week. During the week ending 8th July the total rain fall in Tansa Lake was 26.11 inches against 41.57 last year the same time. The water level has raised to 13,836 million gallons from 8,787 million gallons last week. The Vehar Lake received 22.60, Tulsi 24.46 and Powai Lake 24.80 inches during the week ending 8th July.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 12

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. today:—

Station	Temperature Max.	Min.	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Total Since 1st June	Differ-ence to Normal
Agra	92	76	0.2	6.7	+0.6
Amraoti	90	74	T	4.4	—5.6
Akola	91	75	0.3	7.7	—0.9
Ahmedabad	89	78	0.5	5.9	—2.4
Ajmer	87	78	—	2.3	—2.6
Ahmednagar	83	71	0.4	6.4	+0.3
Ambala	97	79	—	7.5	+0.6
Allahabad	82	77	1.2	9.7	+0.5
Benares	83	79	1.1	9.3	+0.2
Bareilly	98	78	0.1	6.0	—4.6
BOMBAY	81	76	2.7	35.2	+5.7
Bangalore	78	66	—	5.6	+0.9
Bhopal	84	75	0.1	9.7	—
Baroda	86	77	0.8	8.1	—
Belgaum	72	69	3.6	24.2	+10.5
Bahawalpore	107	87	—	1.3	—0.1
Bijapur	85	71	0.3	6.9	+2.7
Bellary	88	75	—	3.1	—1.7
Bhavnagar	86	79	0.4	8.3	+1.6
Chittagong	80	77	2.2	21.6	—7.9
Calcutta	90	82	T	18.3	+1.5
Cuttack	92	79	T	11.1	—3.1
Cawnpore	95	78	0.6	8.2	+2.0
Calicut	82	71	2.0	49.5	+2.9
Colombo	86	73	0.3	9.4	—0.7
Cocoanada	90	79	—	4.8	—2.5
Cochin	85	73	1.7	50.4	+11.7
Dehra Dun	93	76	T	12.3	—5.7
Delhi	100	81	T	4.9	—1.5
Dehra I. Khan	107	85	—	0.1	—1.3
Desa	93	79	—	1.9	—3.3
Dalhousie	—	—	0.2	13.1	—2.3
Fort Sandeman	102	79	—	2.7	+1.3
Gorakhpur	90	80	0.3	14.8	+2.5
Hyderabad (Dn.)	88	73	0.5	6.6	—0.4
Hyderabad (Sd.)	100	81	—	—	—1.3
Indore	85	73	1.7	12.0	+2.5
Jhansi	80	79	—	8.2	—1.1
Jubbulpore	87	77	0.4	12.8	—1.1
Jacobabad	108	85	—	—	—0.5
Jaipur	91	75	0.3	3.7	—1.7
Karachi	87	80	—	—	—1.6
Kodaikanal	62	53	T	3.9	—2.2
Khandwa	87	75	0.1	8.1	—0.5
Lucknow	90	78	—	7.3	—1.5
Ludhiana	101	85	—	4.4	—1.5
Lahore	100	86	—	3.5	—0.3
Lyallpur	104	87	—	2.1	—0.3
Multan	108	88	—	2.6	+1.3
Mysore	80	66	0.1	2.0	—2.0
Madras	99	81	—	2.0	—1.3
Malegaon	85	74	—	8.5	+2.3
Mussoorie	72	62	—	20.4	+8.1
Mahabieshwar	66	44	11.3	81.7	+2.2
Murree	78	66	—	7.2	—0.8
Mount Abu	77	66	—	3.1	—9.3
Masulipatam	93	79	—	7.2	+0.3
Mandalay	93	78	—	3.1	—4.2
Mangalore	80	73	1.8	59.0	+5.7
Meerut	—	—	0.1	7.3	+0.5
Mercara	68	62	3.6	31.7	—10.9
Nagpur	90	74	T	10.3	—3.9
Ootacamund	59	53	0.3	9.1	+0.2
Patna	89	78	0.1	13.1	+0.3
Peshawar	106	84	—	—	—0.7
Poona	78	72	1.1	8.3	+1.0
Pachmarhi	77	69	0.7	9.3	—8.4
Port Blair	83	78	—	32.2	+4.6
Quetta	96	63	—	0.6	—
Rawalpindi	105	87	—	2.2	—2.4
Rangoon	84	76	T	29.3	+3.5
Rajkot	91	78	—	2.6	—5.6
Sialkot	98	86	+	6.4	+0.7
Srinagar	93	72	—	0.5	—1.6
Sholapur	88	71	0.4	6.8	+0.5
Shillong	78	66	0.6	29.9	+7.1
Simla	73	63	T	11.5	—2.6
Surat	87	78	0.2	11.6	—3.2
Salem	92	74	—	6.1	+1.8
Trichinopoly	97	79	—	3.8	+1.8
Trivandrum	83	75	—	14.7	—1.9
Vizagapatam	90	79	—	4.3	—2.2

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 cents.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, July 12.

The monsoon has been vigorous in Konkan, strong in Bengal, East United Provincs, West Central India and Bombay Deccan and active in Assam, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, West United Provinces, East Central India, West Central Provinces, Hyderabad and Malabar. Rainfall occurred locally in Berar, Gujarat, Mysore, a few stations in East Central Provinces, Punjab Hills, East Rajputana, Madras, Deccan and North Madras Coast.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Mahableshwar eleven inches, Khandala seven. Barisal five; Belgaum, Ratnagiri and Mercara four; Cox Bazaar, Narayanganj, Jessore, Bahraich and Bombay three; Gauhati, Chittagong, Roorkee, Mangalore and Calicut two. Indore, Miraj and Cochin one and a half; Silchar, Ranchi, Hazaribagh, Daltonganj, Benares, Allahabad and Poona one; Purnea, Hoshangabad, Pachmarhi, Baroda and Trivandrum three quarters.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observation during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 12-7-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .014 inches
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.8 degrees.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.8 degrees.
Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 81.4 degrees 4.2 below normal
Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 76.2 degrees 0.5 below normal
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 87 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 17 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 218 miles
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 40 miles per hour
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10
Rainfall in 24 hours 2.74 inches
Total rainfall during the month 30.51 inches
Total rainfall during the year 35.19 inches.
Weather remarks: Rain

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 12-7-39

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 80.3 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.81 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.62 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

BOMBAY SENATE ELECTIONS

Dr. Patel Tops Poll In Regd. Graduates Constituency

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The results of the election from the two remaining constituencies to fill 13 vacancies in the Bombay University Senate were declared to-day.

In the Registered Graduates Constituency, Dr. C. S. Patel, topped the list of the successful candidates; and, in the Teachers' Constituency, Prof. K. L. Desai polled the highest number of votes.

Dr. C. S. Patel.

The results were:—

TEACHERS' CONSTITUENCY:
(1) Prof. K. L. Desai.
(2) Dr. S. V. Shah.
(3) Rev. Fr. J. Duhr.
(4) Dr. V. G. Paranjpe.

REGISTERED GRADUATES' CONSTITUENCY:
(1) Dr. C. S. Patel.
(2) Mrs. Jayashri Raiji.
(3) Prof. K. G. Pundit.
(4) Prof. S. V. Dandekar.
(5) Mr. B. J. Akkad.

Mrs. Jayashri Raiji was rather unlucky in missing the first place in her constituency, by a margin of a few votes.

The results of the Bombay District Local Boards Constituency, (Gujarat Group) the Municipal Boroughs Constituency (Sind Group) and the Faculty of Science Constituency were declared yesterday and appeared in Wednesday's "Chronicle".

CHAMBER MEETS MR. SHEEHY

The Income-tax sub-Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber met Mr. P. F. Sheehy, C.S.I., I.C.S., Member, Central Board of Revenue, on Wednesday, the 12th July 1939 at 12-0 noon when the following questions were discussed.

1. Rates of depreciation under written-down-value basis.
2. Stamp duty on letters of authorisation under Section 61 of the Act.
3. Appointment of Special Commissioner under Section 5 (2) of the Act.
4. Examinations recognised as qualifications for Income-tax Practitioners under section 61 (2) of the Act.
5. Furnishing full particulars and details of assessment along with demand notice.
6. Section 34 and information about income escaping assessment.
7. Notices under Section 22 (2) of the Act.
8. Section 2 (4) and Section 26-A—Application for registration of firms.
9. Assessment of income of Chambers of Commerce.
10. Grievances of assessees.
11. Delay in Income-tax refunds—Application for Income-tax forms by a practitioner on behalf of his clients—Registered firms should be sent application forms for registration along with return forms.
12. Loss due to embezzlement by an employee.

Hindi Wall Newspaper At Khar

Mr. P. C. Vaidya, Secretary, Hindi Prachar Sabha writes.—

The Hindi Prachar Sabha, Khar wishes to publish a wall newspaper in Hindi and to put it for the public to read, at the Khadi-Bhandar, Khar, on the 20th July.

The members of the Sabha and the others interested in the paper are requested to send in their contributions on or before the evening of 15th July. As this is the first number of the paper contributions written in English, Gujarati or Marathi will also be accepted and translated into Hindi.

THEN o-o-oh!

"Only seven weeks ago I was crippled with rheumatism. I could never sleep at nights and I had to use crutches even to walk across the room. Doctors had practically given up hope of curing me."

NOW ha-ha-ha

"Quite by chance I noticed an advertisement of Kruschen Salts in the paper and I decided to try it. That was a lucky day! My pain eased immediately and I got better every day. After a week or so my rheumatism had disappeared completely, and my general health was much improved. I have now started cricket again after three years' absence."

The excruciating pain of rheumatism is caused by needle-sharp uric acid crystals becoming deposited in the joints. The potassium and sodium in Kruschen Salts very quickly dull the painful edges of the crystals and then turn them into a harmless fluid. The little daily dose of Kruschen will banish rheumatism and keep you in perfect health all the time.

You can get Kruschen Salts from all Chemists, stores or bazars.

YOU TOO CAN HAVE THAT KRUSCHEN FEELING!

SECURITY DEMAND FROM AHMEDNAGAR PRESS

The Public Relations Officer, Bombay, writes:—

Government has under section 3 (3) of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931, required Mrs. Laxmibai, wife of Dattatraya Mahatekar, as keeper of the Laxminarayan Press, Ahmednagar, to deposit a security of Rs. 750 on or before the 25th July 1939, for printing the Marathi book entitled "Swatantrya-Vir De. Bha. Tatyarao Savarkar Yancha Powada" (i.e., Ballad of Patriot Tatyarao Savarkar, the Hero of Independence) as containing matter expressing approval and admiration of offences involving violence.

ARGEST ICE CREAM FACTORY IN INDIA

(From A Correspondent)

What is claimed to be the largest Ice Cream Factory in India, and perhaps in the East, has begun production in Bhopal.

Established with the aid and encouragement of the Government of the State, the Factory, which is air-conditioned, will eventually use large quantities of milk from Bhopal dairymen, and immediate steps are being taken to see that the local milk supply is organised on the most modern and hygienic lines.

The initial daily output of the plant is stated to be 750 gallons of pure milk ice cream and 10,000 lbs. of ice as well as 400 doz. bottles of aerated water. Throughout the course of manufacture, it is claimed, these products are untouched by hand and elaborate machinery has been installed for a 100 per cent. purification of the water and other ingredients.

The Government of Bhopal is understood to be now considering various schemes for the establishment of a dairy which, as well as supplying the requirements of the factory, will ensure pure and healthy milk for the population of the capital and will encourage cattle breeding.

Astrologer Unable To Tell Fiancee's Name

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Constancio Fernandes, Fernandes Avelino Andrews and Roxy D'Souza residing at Dhobi Talao, were charged by the Bombay Police before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, with robbing an astrologer of his belongings.

The police stated that Constancio Fernandes asked the astrologer to find out the name of his fiancee, through his astrological powers. Then the astrologer was asked to return Rs. 2 which had been paid to him previously. Failing to get it, it seemed that they all joined together and robbed the astrologer of his turban, fountain pen and silver chain.

Accused were remanded till July 26.

METRO
DAILY AT 3:30-6:30-10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045

This Boy Has Won the Heart of America!
Now Mickey's here in his greatest hit!
Mickey Rooney
Mark Twain's
THE ADVENTURES OF HUCKLEBERRY FINN
with
WALTER CONNOLLY
WILLIAM FRAWLEY
REX INGRAM
LYNNE CARVER
JO ANN SAYERS
Directed by Richard Thorpe • Produced by Joseph L. Mankiewicz
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

MANMAD CONGRESSMEN MEET

Disapproval Of A. I. C. C. Resolution

(From A Correspondent)

MANMAD, (By Mail).

A meeting of Congressmen was held at Manmad on 9th July under the auspices of the Left Consolidation Committee, to protest against the A. I. C. C. resolution, banning satyagraha by Congress Committees, or Congressmen without the permission of the P. C. C., under the presidenship of Sjt. Sane, Sjt. Shivanker moved a resolution expressing disapproval of the A.I.C.C. resolution, and urging the Working Committee to suspend the operation of the resolution and to place the resolution for reconsideration before the open session of the delegates. The resolution was unanimously passed.

Telephone No. 22837 Telegrams: "CHRONICLE"
Post Box 322 Registered No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1939

EXCLUDED AREAS

The Bombay Government have just published the report of the Special Officer appointed in May 1937 to enquire into the measures required for the improvement of the conditions of the Bhils and other aboriginal and hill tribes in the Partially Excluded Areas. The Report deserves to be read carefully by those interested in the uplift of these tribes and in the constitutional problem of the Excluded and the Partially Excluded Areas. The latter areas, which are the subject of the Report, are scattered in the districts of West Khandesh, East Khandesh, Nasik, Thana, Broach and Panch Mahals and are extensive enough to contain a population of over 9 lakhs. The administration of these areas is governed by Section 92 of the Government of India Act, under which they are partially excluded from the control of the Provincial Ministry and are under the special control of the Governor, who "may make regulations for the peace and good government" of the areas. These regulations "may repeal or amend any Act of the Federal Legislature or of the Provincial Legislature or any existing Indian law which is for the time being applicable to the areas," and no Act of these Legislatures shall apply to the areas "unless the Governor by public notification so directs." To enable the Governor and the Government in general to know the needs of the Partially Excluded Areas the present inquiry was ordered in 1937, and Mr. D. Symington, I.C.S., who was appointed for the purpose, submitted his report in March 1938. We do not know why there should have been so much delay in publishing the Report.

Comprehensive Report

The Report is very comprehensive and highly sympathetic towards the hill and aboriginal tribes. Its chief recommendations include stringent restrictions on the money-lenders, substitution of better credit facilities, composition of debts, special regulations regarding tenancy and wages, compulsory education, social uplift and propaganda work and a reversal of the present excise policy. Many of these recommendations have already been accepted by Government and several are under consideration. With regard to the hill tribes' addiction to liquor the Report points out that these tribes "do themselves untold damage by their addiction to drink" but that recently "a change in outlook on the subject of drink is taking place among them to which it is our duty to pay heed." And he recommends that, if prohibition is justifiable at all, it is particularly justifiable in the case of people like the Bhils and allied tribes." Government, of course, welcome and accept this recommendation and have already made a start by the closure of a number of shops in some of the areas in question. One of the curious, though well-meant, recommendations of Mr. Symington is that the Partially Excluded Areas "should be removed from the jurisdiction of district local boards and special arrangements must be made for them." Government have wisely rejected the recommendation.

Popular Control Essential

This raises the question of the future administration of the Excluded and Partially Excluded Areas. With regard to Section 92 governing these areas Mr. Symington himself states that the Section was based on the assumption that the interests of the tribes in these areas "are liable to be neglected by a popularly controlled Government" but that "at present, the indications are to the contrary." Indeed, it could never be otherwise. It is absurd to imagine that a popular responsible Cabinet will be less mindful of the interests of these areas than a non-Indian and constitutionally irresponsible Governor. The administration of these areas ought to be in the future in the hands of the Cabinet, "de facto" if not "de jure." When and how the Act is to be changed need not be discussed here nor how far the general administrative measures of the provinces need to be modified in the case of these areas But it is essential that the Governor, after due exchange of views with the Cabinet, should accept the latter's considered decisions regarding the Excluded as well as the Partially Excluded Areas. Such acceptance is not inconsistent with his obligation under the Act "to exercise his individual judgment as to the action to be taken."

Bengal Prisoners

The papers and leaders of Bengal seem to justify the political prisoners' hunger-strike and they express "disappointment" at Gandhiji's asking the prisoners to abandon the hunger-strike. A resolution adopted by a public meeting puts the responsibility for the hunger-strike partly on Gandhiji because they think the prisoners "have been practically forced into this position by the reactionary policy of the Bengal Government and the failure of Mahatma Gandhi to secure their release within the year specified." Gandhiji will not mind for how many men's misery he is held directly or indirectly responsible. But the people of Bengal at least ought to join him in asking the prisoners to abandon their hunger-strike. Perhaps they think that the hunger-strike will make the release easier. A Bengali lady has even appealed to Gandhiji to undertake a sympathetic fast! But do these people think it impossible to secure the release of the prisoners by any means except by jeopardising the latter's lives and Gandhiji's?

As regards the Government they have been certainly too slow in carrying out their promised policy of general release after due inquiry. They ought to expedite the releases in the interests of fairness and peace and goodwill in the province as well as the interests of the prisoners concerned. Men who, in the old days which constitutional agitation was futile, resorted to wrong methods to achieve a right cause, ought to be given a chance to adjust their ways to the present circumstances, especially since they have sincerely abjured violence. In no case should the Government make the hunger-strike an excuse for suspending or delaying the release. A hunger-strike is not a threat, as the Home Minister thinks. It is only a sign of despair. If it does not touch his heart, let him at least decide the question of release on its own merits, uninfluenced by any demonstrations.

Palestine's Reply To Britain

II

THE following is the continuation of the reply given by the Arab Higher Committee of Palestine to the White Paper issued by the British Government.

The Constitution Section 6 of para 10 says: "At the end of five years from the restoration of peace and order, an appropriate body representative of the people of Palestine and of His Majesty's Government will be set up to review the work of the Constitutional arrangements during the transitional period and to consider and make recommendations regarding the Constitution of the Independent Palestine State.

It is understood from this that the country will have no national constitution during the transitional period and that the constitution, for which recommendations will be made, will be for the independent State that will be established after the expiry of the transitional period. The usual procedure in making constitutions for independent States is through a Constituent or National Assembly elected by the people of the country, such as took place in Iraq, Egypt and Syria. There would be no justification for representatives of the British Government to participate in this case in formulating the constitution. Moreover, the powers of the "appropriate body" are restricted to the making of recommendations which are obviously to be submitted to the British Government. The whole matter is, therefore, ambiguous and is a violation of general procedure and usage.

The Arabs insist on having the government of the country during the transitional period, based on a constitution made by a National Assembly to be elected soon after the establishment of the national government, as stated above.

★

The British Statement requires the recognition by the Arabs of the Jewish National Home. Sec. 7 of para 10 says: "His Majesty's Government will require to be satisfied that in the treaty contemplated by sub-paragraph (1) or in the constitution contemplated by sub-paragraph (6) adequate provision has been made for....the protection of the different communities in Palestine in accordance with the obligations of His Majesty's Government to both Arabs and Jews and for the special position in Palestine of the Jewish National Home."

The Arabs do not recognise the Jewish National Home which they consider as a clear trespass upon their most sacred natural rights and one which can only be maintained by force. The people have never lost sight of this conviction since they first heard of the National Home.

The National Home has always been the fundamental cause of the calamities, rebellions, bloodshed and general destruction which Palestine has suffered for the last twenty years. No Arab in Palestine will ever be prepared to recognise, in the Constitution or the Treaty, the existence of a Jewish Home as a 'national' entity.

The insistance of the British Government on the confirmation of the Jewish National Home and its desire to give it a "special position", will have no other result than the continuance of the calamities which have befallen Palestine. Their insistence is the more unjustified in that they require adequate provision in the Treaty or Constitution for the protection of the different communities, of which the Jews are one.

★

Para 7 of the White Paper, in referring to the McMahon Correspondence, says: "His Majesty's Government regret the misunderstandings which have arisen as regards some of the phrases used. For their part they can only adhere, for the reasons given by their representatives in the Report, to the view that the whole of Palestine west of Jordan was excluded from Sir Henry McMahon's pledge".

The right of Palestine to independence and the fact that it is an Arab country are based, before McMahon's Correspondence, on a natural right which cannot be altered. It is the fact that Palestine has been Arab in population, language, culture, customs, traditions and history for at least 1,300 years; that, when Great Britain occupied it, 93 per cent. of the population were Arabs; and that the Arabs still hold the large majority in population and in the ownership of land.

The Arabs insist that Palestine was included in the Arab territories defined by the McMahon-Hussein Correspondence, and that by attempting now to exclude Palestine from the Arab territories, Great Britain has failed to fulfil its promise and has deceived the Arabs, apart from the fact that it is attempting an action which is contrary to established natural rights.

It is desirable here to quote from page 45 of the Official Report of the Committee on the McMahon Correspondence a statement made by the Lord High Chancellor of England in reply to a statement submitted by the Arab representatives on the Committee. Inter alia he said: "The Lord Chancellor has been impressed by some of the arguments brought forward in regard to the exclusion of Palestine under the phrase 'portions of Syria lying to the west of the districts of Damascus, Homs, Hama and Aleppo'. He considers that the Arab point of view as regards this aspect of the question has been shown to have greater force than has appeared hitherto...."

In another statement to be found in the Report of the said Committee on page 11 the following was said: "In the opinion of the Committee it is, however, evident from these statements that His Majesty's Government were not free to dispose of Palestine, without regard for the wishes and interests of the inhabitants of Palestine, and that these statements must all be taken into account in any attempt to estimate the responsibilities—which upon any interpretation of the Correspondence—His Majesty's Government have incurred towards those inhabitants as a result of the Correspondence."

★

On the subject of immigration the White Paper concludes that His Britannic Majesty's Government will only be justified in the further development of the Jewish National Home by immigration if the Arabs are prepared to agree to such immigration, and not otherwise.

In providing for the stoppage of immigration after five years, the White Paper states that "no further Jewish immigration will be permitted unless the Arabs of Palestine are prepared to acquiesce in it."

The Arabs appreciate the due respect given to their stand on the subject of Jewish immigration and the decision to bring it to an end. Yet as they had continually expressed their strong opposition to immigration, they can see no justification for the delay in

(Continued on page 11, col. 3)

"Confessions Of A Nazi Spy"

By D. F. Karaka

I have just seen the pre-view of perhaps the most sensational picture of the year. I do not think any picture has been more anxiously awaited, nor has any film been shot in more mysterious atmosphere. Made in secrecy by Warner Brothers, based on the trial of Nazi spies in New York in 1938, played by actors the bulk of whom are unknown to the large film audiences and who have preferred to remain anonymous, "Confessions of a Nazi Spy" comes out at a time when the eyes of the democracies have been opened to the dangers of a regime in Europe, which has surpassed everything in the form of ruthless oppression.

* * * *

The story of the making of this picture is fascinating. The picture was made behind locked doors. The masterprint was put into a vault each night after work in the studious was finished and was guarded by four armed guards. Every night the pictures of Hitler, Goebbels and Goering which hung on the walls were systematically defaced. Nineteen players refused to play the part of the Fuehrer, and it finally had to be made up from new-reels. The extras, who were American players, refused to give the Nazi salute, even though it was only to act a part. The final copy was shown at Manhattan under police guard. Difficulties were experienced when representations were made by Germany against the showing of the picture in America and England. To the great surprise of the British public, who were aware of Mr. Chamberlain's desire to appease, the Board of Censors gave this picture the certificate "U."

* * * *

This is, therefore, a picture different from other spy pictures. We have seen in the past the usual type of spy-actor trying to weave a glamorous thread into an otherwise dull setting. Those were the days of Conrad Veidt and Dolores del Rio and one hesitated going to see them play the routine spy roles. But the confessions of a Nazi Spy marks a break from the glamorous spy past. It errs on the side of sincerity even though it loses in interest thereby. But it is powerful; the most stirring picture I have seen for quite sometime which brings up as nothing else has done the revulsion which one naturally feels at the tyranny of the Nazi regime and the horrible enslavement of the individual which it aims at creating.

* * * *

The picture begins unusually in that there is no "cast" mentioned, nor the usual preliminaries which precede an ordinary film. Instead it begins with the silhouette of an announcer, whose high-pitched voice and peculiar chins were the two most irritating bits of the picture. All throughout the nine-thousand reels his voice intercepts the story and annotates it. The whole effect is more like a news-reel that is taken from life rather than a story which belongs to the world of creative fiction. As such it is powerful and most convincing. I feel, as I have never felt before, that "Confessions of a Nazi Spy" should be seen by every manner of people who can understand English sufficiently to follow the picture They will not derive amusement and entertainment from it. Nor is that the purpose. But instruction of a kind, which is most necessary, they will have. They will realise what is happening in the Germany of to-day—what sort of mentality dominates that totalitarian State—how and why the mad rush for world power has grown up and been sustained—why it is that hundreds of thousands of Germans behave like Morons in an age and a world and a civilisation that was gradually moving towards sanity, till by one stroke all sense is knocked out of large portions of humanity, who have given up the right to think and act individually and who behave like dumb-driven cattle, pushed on wherever the whims of their Fuehrer will lead them.

* * * *

This picture is revolting in parts. But that is its purpose. A little girl of ten is asked by a visiting Nazi group-leader whether she knows the principles of National Socialism and the

(Continued on page 8, col. 1)

Frankly Speaking

Expulsion

British subjects seem to be roughly treated everywhere. First there were the series of strip-acts performed in Tientsin and now news comes from the Italian Tyrol of the expulsion of British subjects along with those of France, Holland and Switzerland. An Italian Official Communique says that expulsions have been ordered for political and military reasons—a statement that is hardly a satisfactory explanation. It seems as if the respect in which a British passport was held by the Italian Government has greatly fallen. The treatment given to British subjects in the past has been different from the present high-handedness with which they meet these days. Is it that the Italian Government regards the Tyrol as a strategic point where the presence of foreigners is undesirable?

Higher Education In Karnatak

The opening of the Secondary Teachers' Training College at Belgaum by Mr. Latthe on Monday is a notable step in the expansion of higher education in Bombay-Karnatak. Another notable step will be taken shortly when an Ayurvedic College will be started in the Division. Further expansion will depend largely on public help. For, as Mr. Latthe observed, "the cause of higher education is one in which the educated and generous public must take the initiative". The people of Karnatak fully realise the importance of this cause and of that realisation the starting of a college at Belgaum by the K. L. E. Society is but one indication. There is a laudable move all over Karnatak for a separate University for the province. The starting of a sufficient number of varied higher educational institutions will be a good step towards the realisation of this cherished object.

Linguistic Amity

A feature of the new Training College is that it will have a Marathi as well as a Kannada section. We share Mr. Latthe's hope that the college will be a worthy model of how people speaking two languages should cultivate friendship and a spirit of mutual assistance. "One of the best means of promoting linguistic amity is to encourage the people of bi-lingual districts to learn both the languages of their district." And to this end it will be a good reform if students preparing for the Matriculation are allowed by the University to offer, as their Second Language, any Indian modern language other than their mother tongue as alternative to a classical language or a foreign modern language.

Mr. Boyle's Optimism

Mr. Boyle spoke on Monday to the Bombay District Headquarters and his speech revealed an optimism which he shares almost alone. Federation he believes will be acceptable to the Congress as he sees signs of decline in the strength and the intensity of the opposition. Mr. Boyle does not seem to realize that one cannot flog a dead horse. The opposition of the Congress to the Federal scheme of the Government of India is uncompromising. It is possible that the Congress may agree to assume responsibility at the Centre, which is a very different thing, because it may not be Federation in its present form, which it will accept. At any rate it is premature for Mr. Boyle to speculate what the Congress will accept, when the British Government are not quite clear as to what they should offer. The opposition of the Congress is not to the federal form of Government but to the federation that Government of India Act offers. The Congress will not accept any scheme that does not give complete control at the Centre.

Havelock Ellis

Havelock Ellis's death must be regarded as a great loss to the world of contemporary thought which he influenced to a large degree. He was a pioneer in sexology and in the promulgation of the truth about sex to a generation, which was at first shocked by his writings and regarded him as an influence which was neither healthy nor wholesome. With the change that followed the war years, Havelock Ellis began to be read with reverence and respect. The prudes that surreptitiously fingered the pages of "The Well of Loneliness" faded into the background and a larger intelligentsia came on the scene to read his books. He was a firm believer in the theory that a proper understanding of sex could not be overlooked in the world in which we lived and he found in the newer generation that arose from the ashes of the last century a large section of people, who believed in his theory and who were prepared to shape the conduct of their lives with the full realisation that the sex impulse was a reality and not an indecency which should be hushed in genteel society. He dies leaving behind him a name which will not perish in the world.

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

BERLIN, July 12.

Several members of the "International Bible Searchers" movement in Germany are now on trial at Munich in a special court.

The organisation is described by the National Socialist "Mirror of Law" as one which "spreads Pacifist ideas, thus endangering the nation."—Reuter.

ISLAM IS COMMNUISM PLUS GOD

—Our Headline.

An emphatic protest indicated from:—

(1) Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah, 'Qaid-e-Azam' of Islam in India;

(2) Tovarisch Stalin, High Priest of Communism, a la Leninism;

(3) Nawab Sir Sikander Hayat Khan;

(4) Maulvi A. K. Fazlul Haq, etc., etc.

* * * *

The protests, however, should not be addressed to us.

This blasphemy was uttered by no less a person than the young Raja of Mahmudabad, the scion of a landlord family, the leading light of the Muslim League and the right-hand man of the 'Qaed-e-Azam.'

The age of miracles has not yet passed.

* * * *

So rash, indeed, was the young Marxist-Muslim Rajah (No, boys, this is *not* an example of mixed metaphors), that he went on to declare that the slogans of modern Muslim youth ought to be: "Down With Capitalism" and "Down With Mullahs."

Do we hear cheers from the ranks of the Muslim Leaguers?

* * * *

The Junior Colleague rushing in as usual without permission, interrupts us to pose the following irrelevant question: "If one half of Muslim Leaguers are representatives of Capitalism and the other half are Mullahs, in what category are we to place the Rajah of Mahmudabad and his host, Maulvi Mohd. Ali Jinnah?

* * * *

Referring to the Shia-Sunni dispute the new apostle of Karl Marx declared that the finger of the Government and Congress Muslims was discernible in the matter.

We should accept that as a compliment to the power of the Congress Muslims, if they can fill jails to capacity with both Shias and Sunnis.

* * * *

The above-quoted remarks, let us make it clear, were not made at the recent meeting of the Working Committee of the Muslim League, but at a meeting of the Muslim Students' Union. At such meetings inconvenient questions cannot be avoided.

Some one asked whether the slogan "Down With Mullahs" included the Mullahs who supported the Muslim League. The speaker said that the undesirability of these Mullahs was a matter of opinion.

Even veteran Marxists cannot beat the young Rajah at this game of dialectical immaterialism.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

The girl who marries a millionaire has a million reasons for doing so.

Never worry about trifles. The hole that lets the water into your shoe will let it out again.

The more explaining a man has to do the less humanity believes in him.

Water on the brain can sometimes be avoided by using umbrellas.

When a man hasn't a ghost of a chance he is naturally out of spirits.

A girl never begins to think much of a man until after he has made her mad.

Butler Repudiates Nazi Press Charge

Reply To Henderson's Question In Commons

LONDON, July 12.

In the Commons, Mr. Arthur Henderson asked whether attention had been drawn to the official charges of espionage made by the German Government against the British Government in general and against the British Consul-General in Vienna in particular.

Mr. R. A. Butler stated that he had seen the charges in the German press which he had strongly repudiated.

Mr. Butler agreed that these charges were extraordinary and much to be regretted, when Mr. Henderson stated that the charges were made in the official German Press without any official representation to the British Government.

FOOD SUPPLY

Trade stocks and Government reserves of nearly all raw materials were more than adequate for three months' consumption without imports into the Britain on estimated war requirements, said the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in the House of Commons. Necessary steps were being taken to cover the position in every case. As regards foodstuffs, wherever practicable, stocks had been or were being brought up to at least three months supply.—Reuter.

NEW ERA OF ANGLO-FRENCH CO-OPERATION

Demonstration Of "Entente Cordialle" Welcomed In Britain

LONDON, July 12.

This week's dramatic and somewhat sudden demonstration of the "entente cordialle" has provoked widespread public interest.

The latest evidence of Anglo-French services co-operation is that for the first time in two centuries a British warship is to take part in firing exercise manoeuvres by the French Atlantic Squadron. The vessel is the "Cruiser Vindictive" which arrived at Brest last week.

Yesterday's impressive R. A. F. flight combined with the journey of Viscount Gort attracts considerable attention in the newspapers and the news is given as the leading story and prominence. On the last day of his visit to Paris Viscount Gort will attend a military review for which another 50 R. A. F. War 'planes will fly to France.

The "Daily Mail" welcomes in an editorial what it describes as a "new era in intensive co-operation" between Britain and France.—Reuter.

"BASTILLE DAY" MILITARY REVIEW

200 British Soldiers And Band Of 50 Royal Marines To Participate

PARIS, July 12.

It is announced that 200 British Blue Jackets and a band of royal marines numbering 50 will participate in the "Bastille Day" military review.

Admirals Sir Dudley Pound and Sir Edward Evans will also attend.—Reuter.

ANDERSON WITNESSES BOMB SHELTER SETS

LONDON, July 12.

A White Paper reveals that tests with 500 pound bombs have been shown to Sir John Anderson of a "back garden" galvanised steel shelter which is being distributed in thousands by Government to provide safety at a distance of 25 feet from the seat of the explosion.—Reuter.

ADMIRAL KENNEDY AND HISTORIAN TEMPERLEY DEAD

LONDON, July 12.

Death has occurred of Admiral F. W. Kennedy, notable Grand Fleet Captain in the last war.

Death is also announced of Doctor H. Temperley, Historian.—Reuter.

BILL TO SUPPRESS I. R. A. OUTRAGES

Commons May Have To Sit During August Bank Holiday

LONDON, July 12.

A bill to deal more rigidly with the Irish Republican Army outrages is likely to be considered at the Cabinet meeting to-day.

It may be thought necessary that such a bill should be passed urgently and if so there is the possibility, in view of the congested state of Parliamentary business, that the House of Commons may have to sit in August bank holiday week.—Reuter.

10 ARABS FOUND HUDDLED IN WELL

JERUSALEM, July 12.

British Police troops to-day rescued alive ten Arabs who disappeared from Nazareth during the past two months and who were found huddled in the bottom of a well in South-east Nazareth. An Arab who was guarding the well has been arrested.—Reuter.

BELGIAN AMBASSADOR IN TOKIO

BRUSSELS, July 11.

M. Pierre Forthomme, a former Cabinet member has been appointed Ambassador in Tokyo.—Reuter.

GRANDI'S NEW JOB

ROME, July 12.

Signor Grandi, Italian Ambassador in London, has been given an appointment in Rome. He will be Lord Chief of the Seal of the Realm.

GRANDI SUCCEEDS SOLMI

Signor Grandi succeeds Signor Solmi, who resigned his post for personal reasons. Lord Chief of the Seal is also the Minister of Justice and has a seat on the Council of Ministers.

The name of the new Ambassador in London is not yet known.—Reuter.

BRANCKER FOR IMPERIAL AIRWAYS

LONDON, July 12.

The Imperial Airways has appointed Mr. J. W. S. Brancker, son of the late Sir Sefton, who died in R-101 disaster as area manager for India and Burma.

He commences his duties early in October.—Reuter.

The Cabinet have taken Mr. Gallacher's advice and conscripted themselves. Here you see them drilling in a style all their own. On the command Present Arms! They come smartly to the Nazi salute.

Unique Phenomenon Of Blazing Meteor

STREAKS ACROSS ONTARIO AT QUARTER MILE HEIGHT

ONTARIO, July 12.

THE sky was lit for miles by a blazing meteor which streaked across south-western Ontario at an estimated distance of quarter of a mile from the ground.

Traffic was stopped and the people were terror-stricken.

The meteor finally vanished leaving clouds of smoke in the sky.—Reuter.

INDIAN DOCTOR SWINDLED

Two Men Get Twelve Months Jail At Lewes Assizes

LONDON, July 12.

For obtaining £56 by false pretences from Mr. Chilakamarri Appalachary, an Indian doctor, two Australians were sentenced to twelve months each at the Lewes Assizes.

It was stated that the doctor was induced to part with his life's savings by the old story that the money was to be distributed in charity under a will. Mr. Appalachary cabled to India for realising the securities but when the draft arrived, the Bank manager was suspicious and advised Mr. Appalachary to consult a solicitor. Mr. Appalachary refused and handed over the money to the men who disappeared.—Reuter.

To Quit South Tyrol

ROME, July 11.

The British and French Ambassadors and the Dutch Minister called at the Foreign Office separately to-day to inquire about the order to their nationals to leave south Tyrol.

The expulsion order refers to the whole of the Frontier district of Bolzano including Merano and Bressanone which will be closed to all foreigners except merely for transit purposes.

It is understood that many tourists were given notice to leave by midday to-day, but foreigners with fixed residence in the district will be given time to wind up their affairs. About thirty British, fifty French, forty to fifty Dutch subjects and a number of Swiss are affected. Many of them lived in the district for a number of years. Reasons for the step are stated in Italian circles to be "political and military."—Reuter.

Goering Modifies Labour Conscription

BERLIN, July 12.

Employers' complaints of wholesale conscription of employees on work alleged to be of national importance have led Field Marshal Goering to issue a Decree for more strictly controlling priority rights to commandeer labour. The number of conscripted workers will be reduced and preference will be given regarding bachelors.—Reuter.

New Governor Of Nigeria

LONDON, July 12.

Sir John Shuckburgh, Deputy Under-Secretary of Colonies, has been appointed Governor of Nigeria in succession to Sir Bernard Bourdillon, appointed Governor-General of Sudan.—Reuter.

BETTINA-CONN FIGHT

For Light Heavy-Weight Championship

NEW YORK, July 12.

Americans who do not recognise Harvey as Light Heavy-Weight Champion are holding their own world title fight to-morrow, when Melio Bettina opposes Billy Conn in Madison Square Garden.

It is generally opined that a fight will be arranged later between the winner and Harvey.—Reuter

Typhoon Havoc In China

SHANGHAI, July 12.

Six Chinese have been killed and scores injured in a typhoon.

Trees have been uprooted, streets flooded and traffic completely disorganised.

The Japanese steamer "Taianmaru" was grounded in the neighbourhood of Saddle Islands.—Reuter.

FRANCE RETALIATES

Against Expulsion Of Journalists From Italy

PARIS, July 12.

The French Government have requested the Italian Sgr. Concetto Petinatto, the Paris correspondent of the "Popolo Di Roma" to leave France at short notice. The action follows the expulsion of M. Devau and M. Guyon from Italy.—Reuter

FRENCH JOURNALIST EXPELLED FROM ITALY

PARIS, July 12.

M. Georges Devau, Rome Correspondent of the Paris "Soir" has been expelled from Italy.—Reuter

ANGLO-GREEK AGREEMENT

LONDON, July 12

An Anglo-Greek Agreement has been concluded, under which the British Department of Overseas Trade will guarantee two million sterling for Greek purchases of British goods. The relative securities will bear interest at five per cent. payable over twenty years, and the proceeds of the sale will finance Greek purchases.—Reuter.

ANGLO-RUMANIAN TRADE PACT SIGNED

LONDON, July 12.

The Anglo-Rumanian Trade Pact has been signed at the Board of Trade. The terms of agreement will be published later. The Agreement covers the spending of the British credit to Rumania of 5,500,000 pounds and British purchase of 200,000 tons of Rumanian wheat.—Reuter.

"SUPPRESS THEM MERCILESSLY"

BERLIN, July 12.

SEVERAL MEMBERS OF THE "INTERNATIONAL BIBLE SEARCHERS" MOVEMENT IN GERMANY ARE NOW ON TRIAL AT MUNICH IN A SPECIAL COURT. THE ORGANISATION IS DESCRIBED BY THE NATIONAL SOCIALIST "MIRROR OF LAW" AS ONE WHICH "SPREADS PACIFIST IDEAS THUS ENDANGERING THE NATION."

FOR THIS REASON, THE JOURNAL ADDS, THE ORGANISATION MUST BE SUPPRESSED WITHOUT MERCY. "IT WORKS SYSTEMATICALLY TOWARDS UNDERMINING THE WILL TO FIGHT AND THEREFORE CONSTITUTES A GRAVE DANGER TO GERMANY."—REUTER.

Students To Help To Bring In Harvest

BERLIN, July 12.

All German Universities will close down for the summer holidays on Friday to enable the students to help to bring in the harvest as soon as possible. About 30,000 students will help the peasants and one thousand will go to Bohemia and Moravia. Miners are now included in the group of workmen not allowed to leave their employment without a labour permit according to regulations issued by the Labour Ministry.

WOMEN AS TRAM-CONDUCTORS

Dresden has decided to revert to the wartime method of employing women tram conductors to overcome the shortage of men who have been drafted for important industrial and military work. The first hundred women are now being trained.—Reuter.

ROOSEVELT MAY IGNORE DECISION

Speculation About Hull's Statement

WASHINGTON, July 12.

Mr. Cordell Hull's statement shortly after Senate Committee's vote on the neutrality issue, was made after his conference with President Roosevelt.

Many people regard it as an indication that Mr. Roosevelt has no intention of permitting the Committee's decision to stand in the way of new legislation before the adjournment of Congress if he can swing the majority of the Senate to his views.

Mr. Hull in the course of his statement announced that in the interests of "peace and security" the Administration will continue to urge the adoption of its neutrality programme.

Mr. McReynolds was ill for several months and was unable to participate actively in politics. His friends declared that his absence from the floor of the present session of the Congress had been a factor in preventing the administration from so far getting the neutrality legislation in the form desired.—Reuter.

POSSIBLE FUTURE PRESIDENT

Roosevelt Makes Significant Appointment

WASHINGTON (By Mail).

President Roosevelt has nominated Mr. Paul McNutt, High Commissioner of the Phillippines as Federal Security Administrator. The appointment is regarded in informed circles as one of the most significant politically which Mr. Roosevelt has made.

Mr. McNutt has been extensively supported by his friends for the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1940 and it is understood that Mr. Roosevelt has agreed to let Mr. McNutt continue to campaign for nomination unless the President himself decided to seek a third term in which case, it is pointed out that Mr. Roosevelt for the Presidentship and Mr. McNutt for the Vice-Presidentship would be an ideal combination.—Reuter.

Ramgarh Session Of Congress

BOMBAY, July 12.

The Reception Committee of the next session of the Indian National Congress to be held at Ramgarh, in Hazaribagh District (Bihar) has entrusted Messrs. Chicago Telephone and Radio Company, Bombay, with the task of filming the proceedings of the Congress Session. The Committee has also given the company the rights of distribution of the film.—United Press.

ZERO HOUR FOR BACCHUS FAST APPROACHING

Bombay Govt. Formulate Drastic Rules For Enforcement Of Prohibition: Princes And Consuls Among Eligibles: Relief To Small Liquor Vendors

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Within the next twenty-four hours, the Government of Bombay it is understood, will publish through a "Gazette Extraordinary," the rules framed for the purpose of giving effect to their decision to render the city of Bombay and the suburbs 'dry.' Every kind of obstacle that is likely to hamper the enforcement of prohibition has been anticipated by the Government, while framing the rules which total forty in number. The various points of view placed before them by trade interests and public bodies have also been given due consideration by the Government.

The most important rule is with regard to the issue of permits to persons who will be generally known as "eligibles." The impression which has been prevailing that the grant of permits will depend upon whether one is an Asiatic or non-Asiatic seems to be erroneous. According to the rules finally adopted by the Government, the "eligibles" are those who fulfil three important requirements namely,

they must be persons who are born and brought up in countries where people are accustomed to drink,

they must have a fixed idea of returning to their countries, and

they must abide by the Government's policy of prohibition and also give an undertaking that they would do nothing to hamper that policy.

Indian Princes and their consorts who also be entitled to permits, if they make a request to the Government. Diplomatic envoys, tourists and Consuls will also be entitled to permits. Religious heads or committees approved by the Government will be given permits for the use of wine for sacramental purpose. Government will scrutinise every application in this connection to see if the particular religious ceremonies mentioned really need wine.

FOR MEDICINAL USE.

In the case of ailing persons who require medicated or other wines for medicinal purposes, the rules, it is understood, lay down that there should be a certificate from a registered medical practitioner prescribing the exact quantity required. The Government will examine the certificate and on being satisfied, issue a permit. If any registered medical practitioner misuses his authority in any way, his name will be struck off the roll.

In the case of chronic patients, the prescribed quantity will be allowed to be kept in the house for prolonged periods.

Special provision in the rules for hotels, it is understood, have been made by the Government for serving of alcohol to "eligibles" in their own rooms. A strict watch will be kept at these hotels by an Excise Officer specially posted there.

In the case of clubs whose membership is confined exclusively to "eligibles," the Government have not yet decided whether the members should be allowed drinks in the Club premises.

One of the rules, it is understood, allows one permit holder sharing drinks in a hotel with another permit holder. But if, in the meantime, a non-permit-holder joins them, they must immediately stop drinking. The aim of this rule is to ensure that no opportunity is given to "non-eligibles" to get alcohol surreptitiously. Excise Officers posted in hotels will examine every permit, so that there is no danger of a non-permit holder sneaking in and sharing drinks with an "eligible."

RELIEF TO SMALL DEALERS.

The Government of Bombay, it is understood, have decided to take over from the small dealers in the city and suburbs all the remaining stocks of liquor on July 31. The small dealer will thus be saved from hardships due to prohibition.

Licences to sell liquor to permit holders will be issued to about thirty big dealers in the city.

An important question to be considered in connection with prohibition in Bombay relates to territorial jurisdiction over the three mile limit in the sea. It is pointed out that under the Government of India Act, British India means territories comprised within the Governors' Provinces and the Chief Commissioners' Provinces and under the International Law as well as according to authorities both of the High Courts in India and the Privy Council, the sea for a distance of three miles within the limits of the Marine League is as much part of the "territory" as the land itself. It is thus pointed out that the three miles limit from the shore of the Bombay island is part of the Governor's Province of Bombay.

The official machinery that will give effect to these rules will start functioning at the stroke of 12 midnight on July 31.

DIFFERENCES OVER HYDERABAD ISSUE

LONDON, July 12.

Dr. Bhandari, one of the founders of the Hindu Association of Europe, has resigned from that body in order to draw attention to the desirability of presenting the situation in Hyderabad from a national rather than communal angle. Dr. Bhandari did not agree with representations made by the Secretary of the Hindu Association to Lt.-Col. A. J. Muirhead to which Col. Muirhead made a reference in the House of Commons on Monday.

Dr. Bhandari interviewed by Reuter said that this action was outside the competence of the Association and the Hyderabad situation should be treated on its merits and not communally.—Reuter.

Why Italy Expelled Foreigners

ROME, July 12

Italy's action in expelling foreigners from South Tyrol followed secret police reports regarding "certain persons belonging to Western Nations in the province of Bolzano" according to an official Communique.

The Comuminque states that the expulsions were ordered "for political and military reasons" and adds that "representatives of some foreign countries such as France and Britain called at Palazzo Chigi, not to present protests, which would have been rejected, but to inquire about the situation."—Reuter.

DISCIPLINARY ACTION IN U. P.

ALLAHABAD, July 12.

It is understood that action would be taken against such of those Congressmen of United Provinces, as took part in the demonstrations of July 9, if at all, after the return of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru from his Ceylon Mission.

It is understood that the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee will decide the manner of dealing with them after Panditji's return.—United Press.

FATAL DIVE OF "THETIS"

Master Of Tug Gives Graphic Description

LONDON, July 12.

A graphic description of the fatal dive of the "Thetis" was given by the master of the accompanying tug, Capt. Godfrey, on resumption of the inquiry.

He said: "The 'Thetis' went down stern first and started to roll from side to side. Then the bow went down and she swung round to port on her helm. She steadied up a bit although still swinging on her helm and disappeared. She simply sank out of sight and was slightly down by the head."

Capt. Godfrey added that it appeared to him that the 'Thetis' was in trouble. Commander Bolus had earlier advised him that the 'Thetis' could do 15 to 16 knots on the surface and Capt. Godfrey had asked him to accommodate his speed to that of the tug which could do only 11 to 12 knots. He made this request because previously a submarine which he was escorting "ran away" from him. When the "Thetis" disappeared, she was only three or four hundred yards from the tug.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

BANK OF ENGLAND'S GOLD PURCHASES

LONDON, July 12.

The Bank of England announces purchase of gold bars valued at 20,002,848 sterling. It is generally assumed that the transaction represents a transfer presumably from the Exchange Equalisation Fund in order to meet the increase in note circulation which in the past three weeks has risen from 494,671,000 to 505,721,000. Similarly the reserve ratio has fallen from 20-3 to 13-9.—Reuter.

World Achievement.

Herrings

Seven centuries ago Marco Polo told how the Arabians, impoverished by the fierce heat of the sun which scorched up the vegetation of their land, used dried fish for their cattle, sheep, goats, and horses, and converted the same substance into biscuits.

All this sounds fantastic, and perhaps it was not believed for many years, but recently it has been proved to have been possible. Shetland ponies have often lived on a fish diet during poor seasons, and Norwegians have begun feeding pigs on surplus catches of herrings, with the result that their breakfast bacon has a decidedly fishlike flavour which hardly Norsemen do not in the least resent.

But the Swedes have done better than that.

Having progressed rapidly in the art of drying grass and other fodder as an incomparable winter food for their cattle, they have learned to dry herrings by the same plant. When dried the herrings are ground up and mixed with the dried clover grass—60 per cent of the fish meal to 40 per cent of the herbage. Here, it seems, is found an ideal diet for Swedish milch cattle.

The milk yield is improved in quality and quantity, and thanks to the careful mixture of meal with vegetable matter, there is not the slightest flavour of fish.

PROPERTY-OWNERS PROTEST AGAINST NEW TAXES

Sir Govindrao Pradhan Dwells Upon His Failure As Excise Minister In Effecting Even Gradual Prohibition

Property owners, liquor dealers and all those adversely affected by the taxation policy of the Government of Bombay mustered strong at the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall on Wednesday evening and passed a resolution characterising Government policy as 'unjust, unduly heavy and inequitable'.

The speakers drew a grim picture of the holocaust that, according to them would overtake Bombay, if the Government's Prohibition policy was brought into force. They envisaged Bombay deprived of its tourist traffic, denuded of its trade and prosperity, impoverished and depopulated—all on account of the taxation policy of the Government. One speaker alleged that the Government wanted to make Bombay appear like Bardoli!

THEY CAME TO SHOUT

The audience which had obviously come prepared to shout and cry "shame" did so vigorously, every time the name of a Cabinet Minister or other Congress leader was mentioned, though the remarks made about the persons often turned out to be innocuous. They cried their loudest, when Gandhiji's name was mentioned and set up a regular howl of protest when he was referred to as "Mahatma", by one speaker. They cheered equally vociferously when Dr. B. R. Ambedkar urged that if Government were serious about prohibition, they should make drinking an offence, obviously, without appreciating the import of such a statement. Similarly when Mr. L. G. Pradhan, professing to be a representative of Labour, painted a lurid picture of industrial slums, they shouted "shame" forgetting at whose door the "shame" lay.

The meeting which was said to be convened by "The citizens of Bombay and suburbs" was presided over by Sir Govind Pradhan and was addressed by Sir Ishwardas Lakhmidas, Mr. E. R. Hirjibehedin, Mr. I. I. Chundrigar, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Mr. L. A. Halsall, Dr. P. A. Dias, Mr. S. T. Manjrekar, Mr. Fateh Mahomed Khandwani, Mr. M. D. Altekar, Mr. S. R. Davar, Mr. L. G. Pradhan, Mr. Devidas Madhowji Thackersay, Mr. Husein Abubaker Beg Mahomed, Mr. T. S. Pereira, Sir Jehangir Boman-Behram and Mr. Mohamadali Chaiwala.

Besides these, there were also present Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Sir H. P. Mody, Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and many others.

SIR G. PRADHAN ON HIS FAILURE

Sir Govind Pradhan, in the course of his presidential speech recalled the days when he was a Minister for Excise, in the Bombay Government. He referred to a Committee which had been appointed to inquire into the question of Prohibition and stressed the financial and other difficulties of Prohibition. He traced the history of the experiments in gradual prohibition and pointed out how it had failed. He urged that it was impossible to promote virtue by Legislation and said persuasion and not coercion was the better instrument to cure the ignorant people of the drink habit. He thought that the gradual spread of education would drive out drunkenness.

Continuing he said that Bombay was the most heavily taxed province. He recalled occasions, when a slight increase in stamp duty, effected by the previous Governments, brought in tremendous uproar against it. Now the Government was raising taxes by the crores. He thought that dire consequences would follow, if the Congress Ministry did not cry halt and they would wake up one day to find the city's trade and prosperity had been ruined.

PROTEST AGAINST TAXATION

Mr. I. I. Chundrigar moved the following resolution:—

"This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay and Suburbs records its emphatic protest against the Taxation policy of the Government of Bombay, and particularly against the Urban Immoveable Property Tax and the Sales Tax to meet the losses due to their Prohibition Policy. The said taxes are unjust, unduly heavy, and inequitable in their incidence.

This meeting is further of opinion that for the Bombay Province, heavily taxed as it already is, any fresh taxation can only be justified, provided it is required for such purposes as Medical Relief, Education, Housing, and Rural Uplift.'

In moving the resolution, Mr. Chundrigar said that the Government were out to ruin the financial equilibrium of the province. He asked why one particular class of property-holders alone should be made to pay for the benefit of the drunkards.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar cited a long array of figures to show that Bombay was the most heavily taxed city in India. He reckoned that the present 'pro rata' taxation of the city which was Rs. 25 would rise to Rs. 45, if Government's proposals were put through. He regarded this as unprecedented venture in taxation launched by any Finance Minister.

He, however, accepted the proposition that somebody must pay for the good things in life; but his point was that there were other people far more deserving of relief than drunkards, because their suffering had been caused by social injustice whereas the suffering of drunkards was due to their own folly.

After several other speakers had supported the resolution, it was passed unanimously.

The meeting also resolved to send copies of the protest resolution to Their Excellencies the Governor-General of India, the Governor of Bombay and the Prime Minister of Bombay.

A Short Story

Student Psychology

By Richard Hill Wilkinson

Alec Trevor stood outside the Stonegate Theatre and watched the patrons file out, counting as fast as he could. When the last of them had gone he figured quickly. As near as he could reckon there had been 800 in to-night's audience. Multiply that by thirty cents, and you get 240 dols., and multiply that by seven shows a week and you get a gross weekly take of almost 1,700 dols.

Alec whistled under his breath. Not bad. Not bad at all. Then for the hundredth time he tried to puzzle out why Joe Miller, the present owner, wanted to sell. Miller wasn't rich. He liked the theatre game. His set-up here was perfect. Stonegate was a college town. Nine months of the year you had a potential audience of more than 3,000. The other three months you closed up shop and took a vacation.

Miller wanted to sell. Why? Alec's entire savings could just about cover the price Miller was asking. He couldn't afford to buy a white elephant.

The next day Alec checked on all of the figures Miller had given him. The rent, cost of power, cost of pictures, salaries, and other incidentials. They were all accurate. Alec went over to the theatre after that evening's show.

"I've another party interested," Miller greeted him, "This is your last chance."

"I'll take it," Alec said

They put the deal through the next morning. Miller spent the day showing Alec the ropes. Then he left. A sense of pride and well-being possessed Alec. This was his first enterprise, the first time he had been boss.

The picture scheduled for that evening was "Fast Snow," a skiing comedy, and a good crowd turned out. The final count showed that there had been almost a thousand in the audience. Alec felt good.

Fast Snow played for three days and was followed by "No Happy Family," a drama. That was the night Alec discovered why Miller had wanted to sell. The audience, 90 per cent of which were college students, didn't like the show and they let their attitude become so loudly known that those in the audience who weren't college students had to leave. When the show was over Alec discovered he'd have to buy a new screen; the one which had been in use was so bespattered with things the playful college boys had thrown.

Alec got the rest of the facts from Hank Barber, his head usher. It seemed that most of the stu-

Alec smiled at his chief Usher.

dents attended the local theatre because it offered a swell chance to unbash their emotions. Whenever they didn't like a picture, which was frequent, they did their best to wreck the place. Professors and towns people quit the field of action. Miller had kept himself broke buying new screens. And he couldn't do anything about it because if he objected the students would boycott him.

Alec's mouth set grimly. He couldn't afford to lose his investment and there weren't enough pictures made of the type that would please these youngsters every night.

Alec was a college man. He was familiar with the spirit that moved these boys. He understood them, and understanding them, he finally hit upon a plan.

The next night Alec hired the local constable to try to keep order. But the local constable couldn't be all over the theatre at once, and the boys welcomed a living target for their ripe tomatoes.

Alec kept the local constable on duty for three nights, then he closed the theatre for two days. During that time he had the portable screen removed. This was before talking pictures, and it was a simple and cheap matter to paint a white screen on the bare wall.

After that Alec had some handbills printed. The handbills announced that hereafter the policy of the theatre would be changed. There would be one show beginning at seven, which was especially for students. They were welcome to come and throw as many things as they wanted. The early show would also give the students a chance to see the picture and still have time to study later in the evening. All others but students were invited at their own risk.

The second show, beginning at nine, was for professors and townspeople and the management would appreciate it if any students attending would conduct themselves in an orderly manner.

It was excellent psychology. The students appreciated what was being done for them. The absence of the constable was a gesture in itself that won their approval. It was like being met half way, and even college students have sense of honour.

During the remainder of the school term things went along blissfully. Each morning, Alec washed off his painted screen, and the conclusion of each first show in the evening he howered the silver screen for the townspeople. Alec was satisfied and proud. He knew if he put the boys on their honour, he could depend upon them to play fair.

Hank Barber wasn't so sure. Hank hadn't gone to college. He didn't have much use for students When next year's crop of Freshmen came in, he said, the same thing would happen.

Hank was right. It did. For about a week. Then something happened . Those students who liked to attend the orderly second shows got together and marched onto the dormitories where lived the ringleaders of the new tomato throwers. They overpowered them and carried them down to the river and threw them in. From that day forward, there was no further disorder at the 9 o'clock show.

Alec smiled at his chief usher, "You can depend upon students if you put them on their honour and give them the responsibility," he said.

ADOPTION BY WIDOW HELD VALID

Appeal Dismissed

A ruling of the Privy Council changing the accepted view of the legal position regarding adoption was responsible for inducing a widow to adopt a son.

This was one of the interesting facts revealed during the hearing, before Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia and Mr. Justice Indranarayan at the High Court, of the appeal filed by Haridas Kishandas against the judgment of the subjudge of Poona.

The respondents in the case were Narayandas as Jugmohandas, whose adoption was in dispute, and others.

Parvatibai, the second respondent, was the widow of one Jugmohandas Kishandas who died in 1919.

The deceased and his two brothers, Haridas (the first appellant) and Madhavdas (who died in 1931) constituted a joint Hindu family. None of the brothers had a son. The second and third appellants were sons of a daughter of Madhavdas.

A sudden change in the legal position regarding adoption provided an occasion for the adoption which led to this litigation.

CHANGE IN LEGAL POSITION.

After the death of her husband, Parvatibai, the second respondent, was living amicably with Haridas in the family house. The prevailing legal view (supported by a Full Bench decision in 28 Bomb. L. R.) at the time was that a widow in a joint family could not adopt without the consent of the co-parceners. This view was overruled by the Privy Council in a case in 1932. On hearing of this, Parvatibai thought of adopting a son to her deceased husband. This led to a race between Parvatibai, on the one side, trying to get her adoption through and Haridas on the other side trying to dispose of the joint property by executing 2 deeds of gifts in favour of the second and third appellants (two sons of a daughter of Madhavdas).

A dispute over the adopted son's claim to the property having arisen, the respondents brought this suit claiming that the first respondent was validly adopted by Parvatibai (the second respondent) and was a co-parcener along, with the first appellant Haridas, and as such was jointly entitled to the family property.

ADOPTION CHALLENGED.

The suit was contested by the appellants on the grounds that there was no valid adoption, that the adoption, if any, took place on November 18, 1932, when the religious ceremony took place, and that before such an adoption took place, the family property was disposed of by two deeds of gift executed by Haridas on November 18.

The trial judge having decreed in favour of the respondents, the other side approached the High Court in appeal.

JUDGMENT.

Their lordships in their judgment held that the giving and taking of the first respondent in adoption on November 17 was legally effective, though the religious ceremony might have taken place some time later. And even if such an adoption was defective, it was completed by the formal religious ceremony which took place the next day.

Their lordships further held that as the adoption was completed before the deeds of gift were executed the same day, the first respondent was entitled to half of the family property.

The appeal was dismissed with costs.

"Confessions Of A Nazi Spy"

(Continued from page 6)

function of womanhood in it. "Yes, sir," she briskly replies, stepping out smartly from the line of the guard of honour, "to be a good mother and bear children who will grow up to be ready for arms at the call of our leader Adolf Hitler. Heil Hitler!" What a shocking thing to hear from a little girl of ten or perhaps a little more. It revolts that sense of decency within you. It makes you loathe those who have brought National Socialism into being.

Likewise one of the more dramatic moments in the picture is when one of the victims of Nazism, because of his out-spokenness is told that he will have to go back to Germany. His anguished cry pierces through the hardest of hearts and when you bear in mind that such a cry has been heard from the lips of thousands of those, who have for various reasons fled from their own fatherland, you begin to get some idea of the suffering which Nazi Germany has inflicted on them These are some of the facts that come to light as you sit through this panorama of untruth and ungodliness on which the National Socialism of the Third Reich is based.

* * * *

You might say that this is obviously a propaganda picture. Of course it is. But it is propaganda of the right kind. It shows the courage of an American people, whose country is still the stronghold of democracy and freedom. The words of Lincoln at Gyttesburg are not easily forgotten by those who have fought all through the ages for their freedom, the most priceless of all heritages—freedom which their fathers so dearly paid for. This picture, therefore, is propaganda pure and simple, but it is the only retort to a Nazi terror, which has flung its propaganda far and wide. This is the American retort—a retort, which I feel is in self-defence and therefore justified. There is much in life, which has to be propagated. There has to be propaganda in order to acquaint people with the state of poverty in which more unfortunate people live. It is justifiable propaganda. So too "Confessions of a Nazi Spy" is justified because it is true

I would like, as I said, every English-understanding person to see this picture. I would like those school-children, who are in the higher standards to be taken there as part of their education. I want to see this hated of Nazism ingrained in their soul, for our children must grow up with different ideals before them;—ideals which are more worthy of achievement than those of a pan-Germanic Empire in which one *moron* in uniform will be greater than all the other *morons* put together and in which a picture of Adolf Hitler will hang to the glorification of an Empire, which he has built up on bloodshed, purges, and the concentration camp. It is not usually that I feel so deeply about a motion picture, but circumstances have so conspired that we have to tell ourselves early the truth about the greater danger to world peace and to the existence of civilisation and democracy as we know it.

Towards the end of the picture, you see at a little cafe, two men sipping their coffee. They are Edward G. Robinson, who gives a marvellous but unobtrusive and selfless performance as the head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and with him is the State District Attorney. A local newspaper boy comes in with the conviction news—news which they already have. The cafe attendant, not knowing their identity discusses the conviction with them. Two other persons walk into the cafe. They express their approval of the trial and the conviction. Edward G. and his attorney-friend listen to it. "It is the voice of the people," Edward G. says, "Thank God for such a people."

Burma Tariff Advisers For Simla

RANGOON, July 12

The Government of Burma have deputed two members of the Burma Tariff Advisory Committee to go to Simla for an exchange of views with the Government of India regarding the working of the Indo-Burma Trade Regulation Order.

The members are the Commerce Secretary, Mr. J. H. Wise, and Finance Secretary U. Tin Tut. The officers will leave for India shortly.—A. P.

The Raja of Mahmudabad who addressed the members of the Muslim Students' Union on Tuesday at the Blavatsky Lodge, on "Islam and Allied Subjects." There was a keen discussion after the lecture between the audience and the speaker.

PLEA FOR RE-OPENING PHOENIX MILL

Workers' Deputation Waits On Home Minister

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Some workers of the Phoentx Mill, which is closed for the last three months approached certain Congress leaders in the city with a view to get them to intervene and persuade the millowner to open the mills.

In this connection a deputation of workers of the Mill led by Mr. K. L. Borker, member of the B.P.C.C. waited on the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi on Wednesday evening. The deputationists requested the Home Minister to use his influence with the millowner to get the mill opened as they were starving for the last three months due to unemployment.

The Home Minister is understood to have said that he would not like to intervene at this stage as the millowner had to close the mill on account of the losses that he had suffered. He might, however, make an effort to get the mill opened gradually by departments, if such of the old workers as may be required by the millowner were willing to go to work. But before he did so he asked Mr. Borker to give him an assurance that the required of old workers were prepared to go and work peacefully.

Mr. Borker and the deputationists promised to wait upon the Home Minister again after they had put themselves in touch with the other workers.—A. P.

MUNSHI EXPLAINS DUAL SYSTEM

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Several leading solicitors of the city of Bombay representing the Incorporated Law Society waited on the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister, in regard to the proposed abolition of the dual system.

The Home Minister explained to them the implications of the policy of Government as announced by him in the Legislative Assembly.—A. P.

"HARMFUL TO CAUSE OF ANJUMAN PAX"

Censure Motion For Writing Letters In "Jame-Jamshed"

(From A Correspondent.)

The meeting of the Managing Committee of the Anjuman Pax has passed a Censure resolution against Messrs Ardeshir Behramji Homavazir and Jehangir Sohrabji Chiniwala for writing certain letters in the "Jame Jamshed" on 16th February on the occasion of the last general election of the Comittee of Hundred for forming the Electoral Board of the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayat. According to the resolution, the letters were "deliberately meant to lower the prestige of one of its leaders, Mr. Faredun Kershasp Dadachanji, Solicitor" and were "highly insulting and harmful to the cause of the Anjuman Pax." The resolution also declares its entire confidence in him for the victories of the Anjuman Pax in its contests for years past.

ARYA APPEAL TO PARAMOUNT POWER

For Inquiry Into Jail Conditions In Nizam's State

MANMAD, July 12

Praying for the immediate intervention and enquiry by the Paramount Power into the causes of the deaths of Satyagrahis and the condition of the Hyderabad jails Swami Swatantranand, President of the Arya Satyagraha Samiti has telegraphed to Lord Zetland and the Viceroy.

The telegram reads:—

"The deaths of fourteen Satyagrahi prisoners have occurred so far in the Hyderabad State The deaths are shrouded in mystry. Over 400 Satyagrahis have been released unconditionally from the State jails on medical grounds. Reports are current of grave situation in the jails, of over-crowding insanitary conditions, bad food maltreatment, absence of conservacy and medical facilities resulting in several hundreds falling seriously ill. Pray for immediate intervention and enquiry."

HYDERABAD DAY

In the course of a statement issued the Satyagraha Samiti appeals for the observance of seventh "Hyderabad Day" on July 22 throughout India when public meetings should be held and resolutions passed on Hyderabad jail incidents, urging intervention and enquiry by the Paramount Power.

Nineteen Satyagrahis under Pt. Laxminarayan Shastri left for Vizapur today.—United Press.

COLD-BLOODED MURDER OF THREE WOMEN

Kolhapur Accused Sentenced To Death

(From Our Correspondent).

KOLHAPUR, July 12.

The Kolhapur Sessions Judge delivered judgment this noon in Shivaji Peth murder case sentencing Babu Krishna Salukhe to death for committing cold-blooded murders of three women Kamala Salukhe, Anusaya Shinde, Chandrabai Kadam and one old man named Rajaram Laxman Shinde on December 28 last.

After committing these murders Babu Salukhe smeared with blood paraded on the street threatening all with murder. The city police arrested him with great difficulty. Salukhe is a forty years old Maratha.

MUTT AND JEFF—A Landlubber Ought to Get a Discount

By BUD FISHER

WITH THE FLEET IN TOWN A GUY HASN'T GOT A CHANCE TO GET A GIRL ANY MORE! THE DAMES CERTAINLY FALL FOR A GUY IN UNIFORM!
OH, I'M AN ABLE SEAMAN, SECOND CLASS!
COSTUMES
TO HIRE
?
COSTUMES
ABLE SEAMAN, FIRST CLASS!
TO HIRE
COSTUMES
COSTUMES
OH, WELL, AN ADMIRAL'S UNIFORM ONLY COSTS FIFTY CENTS MORE! I'M NO PIKER!
6-5

Language Problem In Hyderabad

Hindu Citizens' Memorial To Government

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD (Dn.), (By Mail).

"The major population that is unfamiliar with Urdu are subjected to great inconvenience. The frequent publications of circulars and gazettes, etc., are made in Urdu. The people do not understand them, consequently at times though there are no legal impediments, yet they cannot be fully availed of. It is just and practicable that a language spoken by a majority people of a province ought to be the language of all the official transactions in that province," says a lengthy memorial submitted by the Hindu Public of Parbhini to the Rt. Hon. Sir Akbar Hydari, President of the Nizam's Executive Council.

The following are extracts from the memorial:—

"We the public of Parbhini District, most humbly beg to obtain the honour of submitting the following memorial for your kind and favourable consideration.

The Government has been assuring frequently about the announcement with regard to the forthcoming reforms, and the public also are eagerly awaiting the auspicious day. This humble memorial is being submitted with a view to see that the linguistic problem which is closely connected with the interest of the people and which is vitally important should not be ignored.

Out of the total 1,44,36,148 population of the Hyderabad State, 69,72,534 people speak Telugu language and 37,86,838 people speak Marathi and 16,20,004 people speak Kanarese and 15,07,272 people speak Urdu. If the provinces of this State were linguistically divided, there would be three divisions, namely, Andhra, Maharashtra and Karnatak. No separate division can be allotted to Urdu speaking population, for the Urdu-knowing class is to be largely found only in Urban areas. Out of the total population, about 89 per cent of rural population transact their business in their provincial languages.

The State patronage which is enjoyed to-day by the Urdu language was once equally enjoyed by the Telugu, Marathi and Kanarese. Eminent and illustrious authors have immortalised the above-mentioned three languages by their everlasting works. It is highly essential that their importance and distinctive features should remain stable and unimpaired. Hence we invite your kind attention to some of the following particulars.

PROBLEM OF EDUCATION

Considered linguistically, the educational problem rises first into importance. The national progress depends upon the spread of education. The status and importance of a nation are generally co-extensive with its literacy and education. Keeping this generally accepted principle in view, education in order to be diffused should be imparted in mother-tongue.

To force an alien language as a medium of instruction on the students of tender age, of immature grasping power, and of sentimental temperaments is indirectly to circumscribe their comprehensiveness and blunt their intellectual acumen.

The Government has recognised the principle of imparting the primary education through the mother-tongue, and an attempt is being made to enforce it. But it has not yet served its purpose. As the medium of secondary education is Urdu, there is an increasing tendency to receive primary education through Urdu in order to render the future course of studies easier. Thus the education from primary to the higher one has to be acquired not through the mother-tongue but through the foreign language.

WOMEN'S EDUCATION

Looking at the women's education in the State, it will be found in a most sad and deplorable plight. The literacy is hardly even one per cent, the only reason being that the whole education is not given in mother-tongue. In accordance with the new Reforms in Women's education, provision should be made to impart the primary and lower secondary education only through the mother-tongue. But this scheme is by no means satisfactory and salutary. On studying the situation of the present day women, there is no denying the fact that the whole education, both primary, secondary and higher should be given in their mother-tongue. The number of recipients of education in the Osmania University consist chiefly of Muslim women, the reason being that they are trained in their mother-tongue. Likewise, if provision is made to impart primary, secondary and higher education in Marathi, Kanarese and Telugu, undoubtedly even the Hindu women would be graduates.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGES

Another important question relates to the official language.

All the transactions concerning a majority of people should be done in the provincial languages only, so that the troubles arising due to ignorance of the language of the laws may be avoided and the initial affairs such as submitting applications, etc., be rendered easier.

The Law Courts, the Political and Foreign Departments, etc., all these higher departments stand in the close contact with the other provinces for which it is advisable that their language should be English, which has acquired a most important international status. With the view that the Hyderabad State is going to form an important factor in the coming Federal Government, it is better that English should be the language used in the higher judicial courts, etc., if this is not possible, Hindi which is going to be the national language for the whole of India should be used in the Deonagri script.

It is hoped that due attention and consideration will be paid to the above-mentioned facts and a provision of languages be made accordingly in the forthcoming administrative Reforms.

KALYANANDA DIES IN JAIL

Fourteen Arya Satyagrahis Lose Lives Under Imprisonment

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) July 10

Out of 11,000 Satyagrahis, who courted imprisonment and were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment in connection with the Aryan Satyagraha about 500 seem to have been set at liberty on medical grounds during this week-end, while 14 Satyagrahis died while undergoing imprisonment. The latest death is of that Swami Kalayananda of Muzaffernagar. According to press note issued today by the Nizam's Government Swamiji who was aged 75 died of dysentry in Gulbarga Civil Hospital on July 8 Cremation took place with all due rights in the presence of other Satyagrahis, including a few leadears.

Sir Subba Rao, Agent of Nizam in Central Provinces left for Madras today.

DEV AND DESHPANDE BEFORE RAMDURG ENQUIRY

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAMDURG, July 8.

Sit. Shankar Rao Dec, member of the Congress Working Committee and Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande arrived here yesterday noon in connection with the Ramdurg Riot Enquiry.

Mr. Lele, the Darbar Counsel read out to the Court the lengthy statement submitted by Sjt. Deshpande. In the statement Mr. Deshpande has explained how the Praja Sangha Movement in Ramdurg has been conducted in a wrong way from the beginning and how inexperienced the leaders of the Sangha were. He also explained that the people were summarily rejecting without any reason, any concession the Darbar granted them and that the Praja Sangha did not observe the terms of the settlement though the Darbar strictly observed them.

As Mr. Angadi expressed inability to take up cross-examination of Mr. Deshpande yesterday the cross-examination is adjourned to 13th instant.

SEND-OFF TO BARIA DEWAN

(From A Correspondent)

BARIA, July 11

A public meeting representative of Devgad Baria held here last evening in Champawadi bade farewell to Dewan Bahadur Motilal L. Parekh Dewan Saheb of Baria State who proceeds to Europe on a six months holiday.

He returns to India by the middle of January next.

To Join Federation

Decision Of Bhavnagar, Palitana And Gohelwad States

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, July 11.

It is learnt from reliable sources that Bhavnagar, Palitana and other States of Gohelwad Prant have resolved to join Federation and for the very reason the Maharaja of Bhavnagar visited Palitana by special train and Dewan Anantraj Pattani is going to Bombay to-morrow. Moreover the Dewan's tour has some reason for the deadlock of jurisdiction of land on which the present new jetty has been erected.

ONE GERMAN STEAMER WITH IRON CARGO IS EXPECTED TOMORROW AT THE NEW JETTY AND WILL CARRY COTTON FOR EXPORT.

Yesterday it "rained here one inch and fourty cents and still it is raining."

Mr. Hemchand Mehta, Manager Bhavnagar State Railway, will start on Thursday for Bangalore to attend the Railway Conference and Mr. D. B. Bhatt, the Traffic Superintendent, will act as Manager during his absence.

Hazur court has passed life sentence on Ami Kesar in Bhatvadar murder case.

NAGINA RIOT CASE.

The Nagina Masjid riot case ended in the Magistrate's court. The Magistrate framed charges against 57 accused, while three accused were discharged. Charges framed are of rioting and murder triable by Session Court. Application by 30 accused has been made to keep them on bail, while committing them to sessions. The application has not been disposed off. The committal order will be passed in three or four days.

Mr Ratilal Joshi appeared for the prosecution, while the accused were represented by Mr. Osman of Rajkot.

LOCAL DUTY REVIVED

For Rural Uplift In Bhavnagar State

(From Our Correspondent)

BHAVNAGAR, July 10

The local duty, which was abolished at the time of the coming to throne of H. H. Sir Krishnakumarsinhji, has been revived from this year. It has been resolved to spend all the income therefrom on village uplift from Samvat 1995.

A meeing of seven Vahivatdars of Mahals (Daskroi, Kundla, Botad, Gadhada, Mahuva and Lilya) has been called today in Revenue Commissioner's office to consider the possibilities of shortening office work of the department and revenue collection rules and facilities to be granted to the farmers of the State.

Mr. Vrajlal Kothari, Vahivatdar of Botad, has produced a scheme to amend the present routine work and revenue collection rules and has suggested changes for working of grain Panchayats and farmers' co-operative societies in the villages in Bhavnagar State.

DEAD BODY FOUND

The dead body of an abandoned child has been found at Prabhudas Talao.

In Talaja the bridge of Pingali has been damaged due to rain, causing damage of Rs. 10,000.

HAZARIBAGH, July 10

A meeting of the Hazaribagh District Congress Committee was held at Ramgarh on Sunday last, when the question of the nomination of members of the Hazaribagh District Board was discussed.

(Continued from col. 7)

Excluded Areas. Due to this decision and the appointment of Bhil Officer most of the recommendations on administrative changes would lapse. Everything possible should be done by the officers concerned to increase the recruitment of Aboriginal and Hill Tribes in the Police, Forest and Excise departments and as school teachers. No registration fees should be paid by persons bringing their carts for carting work. Each taluka or petha in the Partially Excluded Areas should be equipped with at least one teaching medical-cum-propaganda outfit. Committees of officials and non-officials should be appointed for co-ordination of all social services and propaganda work. Recommendations regarding Mewasi estates will be considered separately.

Government has also ordered that these decisions should be regarded as applicable so far as may be, to all Bhils and members of Aboriginal and Hill Tribes and not merely to those of them who live in the Partially Excluded Areas.

Government has conveyed its thanks to Mr. Symington for his very valuable and comprehensive report.

IMPROVING CONDITIONS OF BHILS

(Continued from page 14)

tions regarding tenancy and certain kinds of wages, for a reversal of the present excise policy, for compulsory education, for the abolition of local self-government on an elective basis in these areas, for social uplift and propaganda work, and for a small administrative re-shuffle in order to provide the machinery required for certain of these proposals.

GOVERNMENT'S DECISIONS

The following are briefly the Government's decisions on the main proposals contained in the Special Officer's Report:—

Government has accepted the recommendation that no land in the Partially Excluded Areas should be given out without specific sanction to any one except to a member of the Backward Classes. This is applicable only to the Partially Excluded Areas. Persons who are not members of the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes are to have a share of new grants in the Partially Excluded Areas of Khandesh and Collectors should be ready to recommend grants of land to persons of such classes wherever they consider it in the general interest for them to have a share both in Khandesh and elsewhere.

Waste lands in places outside the Partially Excluded Areas should be reserved for the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes where they form a substantial part of the population. Generally when the waste lands are applied for both by members of the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes and by others, the former should be given preference. These orders of Government will not however, apply to land intended for purposes other than agricultural. All grants to members of Aboriginal and Hill Tribes should be on the restricted tenure. Government has also accepted the recommendation that other Backward Classes and Christian and Muhammadan Bhils should be eligible for grants of land.

FOREST LANDS

As regards giving concession in the matter of occupancy price, Government has decided that if the charging of occupancy price is likely to drive the grantee to the Sowcar or to handicap his cultivation, waste lands should be given free of occupancy price. In other cases a light occupancy price may be charged. Where it is considered inadvisable to grant occupancy rights forthwith the land may be given on annual lease for rent equal to assessment and after two or three years, full occupancy rights may be granted if the lessee prove satisfactory.

The grants of forest lands should be regulated on the same principles and waste lands suitable for afforestation and not required for cultivation should be afforested. Woodland plots which are disforested, and subjected to full assessment should, as far as possible, be given out on new tenure. No disforested woodland plot should henceforth be given permanently to any one but an Aboriginal Tribesman without the orders of Government. Where any holder, not being a member of Aboriginal and Hill Tribes has strong claims to continue as holder, such claims may be met as far as possible by a lease not exceeding the term of his life.

INSTRUCTIONS TO OFFICERS

The Prant Officers and Divisional Forest Officers in charge of Partially Excluded and other areas inhabited by Aboriginal and Hill Tribes should survey the land available for cultivation in their respective charges, propose schemes for distribution of such lands and submit them to Government through their superior officers. The Divisional Commissioners and the Chief Conservator of Forests should see that this is done as expeditiously as possible.

As regards the recommendation that additional forest previleges should be granted Government has directed the Chief Conservator of Forests to submit proposals in detail.

As regards the recommendation that restrictions should be imposed on agricultural rents in part of the Partially Excluded Areas of Thana District, no decision has been taken in view of the fact that the question is under consideration in connection with the Tenancy Bill which is before the Select Committee. Similarly the recommendation about fixation of rents, forced labour, status for tenants, etc., have not been considered.

The recommendation that lands held by members of the Backward Classes on old tenure in the Partially Excluded Areas of Thana, Nasik and Panch Mahals should be converted to new tenure by a suitable amendment of the Land Revenue Code has been accepted by Government in principle.

As regards the fixation of a minimum wage for labourers employed in the Forest Department, Government has decided that subject to the vote of funds by the Legislature, the rates of wages of the labourers employed by the Department on creating and tending plantations in the three Thana divisions should be increased by 25 per cent. and in the Panch Mahals division by 75 per cent, and to adopt a standard rate for normal country of Rs. 5|- per mile for a 33 ft. or 50 ft. line and Rs. 7 per mile per 100 ft. line for fire protection work in the Northern and Central Circles and Rs. 10 per mile in the areas such as the Satpudas and parts of West Khandesh where the heavy growth of grass makes this work particularly difficult. Formal orders in this connection will be issued shortly.

The recommendations regarding the steps to be taken by Government about improving the working conditions of employees of contractors are still under the consideration of Government.

CREDIT IN KHANDESH

As regards the recommendation that there should be an alternative system of rural credit for the West Khandesh areas to be controlled by the Co-operative Department, Government holds that there is no reason why a co-operative organisation should not be as successful in West Khandesh and Thaha as it has already shown signs of becoming in Dohad and Jhalod. Protection against the unfair competition of the money-lender is essential, but it is hoped that the Money-lenders' Act will provide that.

The co-operative method is educative and gives scope for non-official assistance. Non-officials who are ready to consecrate themselves to the uplift of their fellow countrymen must be found to teach the Bhils to be self-reliant and assist them to form co-operative societies Government is prepared to discharge its duty of providing proper guidance and adequate supervision.

GRAIN DEPOTS IN THANA

As regards the recommendation about the system of grain depots in Thana District being made uniform and strongly developed so as to reach all villages in Partially Excluded Areas in the District, Government holds that the system is immensely valuable. It has worked most successfully in a limited area, but there seems no reason why it should not spread widely. The profits of grain banks should be used to reduce the rates of interest charged and to finance development of the grain bank system, and not to pay for education as suggested by Mr. Symington. If after full use has been made for the accumulated profits of the existing grain banks additional capital is required, Government will readily consider supplying it.

A Special Officer recently appointed in West Khandesh has been asked to give special attention to the question of taking similar steps in that District. Village Improvement Associations should be able to attend to the development of the system. The desirability of making grain banks as co-operative as possible should be kept in view. The Backward Class Officer has been directed to draft a booklet, illustrating by photos wherever possible, describing the system and its benefits, giving the most suitable form of management and accounts for translation into regional languages.

SHOPS TO SELL NECESSARIES

The establishment in the Backward Areas of shops to sell blankets, saris, dhotis, chillies, salt and other articles at fair rates is very desirable, but though the responsibility for organising such work should be laid upon the Special Officer for West Khandesh and any other welfare officer who may be appointed. Government has directed that the conducting of such shops should be undertaken by non-official workers. Experience will show to what extent such shops can be worked in with the system of grain banks.

As regards compulsory composition of debts by regulation, it is expected it will be covered by the Debt Conciliation Bill which has been referred to a Select Committee.

As regards the recommendation about the policy of Prohibition, Government is strongly of opinion that Prohibition must be introduced in these areas if the economic and special condition of the Bhils is to be improved. As a matter of fact it has already made a start by closure of a number of shops, particularly in Taloda. The organisation of counter attractions is one of the important of the Special Officer's duties, since the Bhil can only be weaned from drink if he is given something else to interest him in its place.

NON-OFFICIAL WORK

Non-official work is developing. It is proposed by such measures to obtain and develop among the Bhils of West Khandesh the consciousness of the evil of drink which the teaching of Gula Maharaj has evoked.

As regards education, Mr Symington recommended that Government should resume control of primary education in the Partially Excluded Areas. He also suggested the immediate introduction of compulsory primary education and adult education for the Backward Classes. The Bombay Primary Education Act of 1923 as amended recently is expected to fulfil the object of the recommendations made.

Schemes for the expansion of primary education with a view to ultimate compulsion all over the Province, adult education and the removal of mass illiteracy on a province-wide scale have already been launched, special emphasis being laid on the educational uplift of the Backward Classes including the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.

The recommendation about the opening of hospitals in each taluka of the Districts concerned is under the consideration of Government.

JURISDICTION OF BOARDS

Government considers that the jurisdiction of local boards should be retained over the Partially

(Continued in col. 3)

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Our Readers' Views

Parsis And Prohibition

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—One of the most deplorable chapters in the history of the Parsi community in Bombay has been its most unwise, ill-advised and stupid struggle and agitation against Prohibition. Of course, I do not bring in the whole community in my remarks but just a section but even a section has undoubtedly done an incalculable harm to the whole community. Very closely studying the case of the Anti-Prohibitionists one can safely arrive at a conclusion that some few Parsis, I mean some few hundred who have been trading in country and foreign liquor have been hit by the launching of Prohibition but may I ask these traders who have amassed fortune out of a trade that has no moral standing at all of what earthly benefit have they been to their community as a whole? Any one with some self-respect and an upright conscience would look at the profit derived out of this trade as something too disgusting and filthy. Of course there are many who argue that there is nothing in a honourable trade but I should like to ask them where does any honour lie at all in a business that spells misery and ruination? Parsi community on the whole will not be effected to the extent as magnified by a section. An average Parsi drinks very moderately and of course there are some few who can be put in the category of drunkards, but the latter can be considered too insignificant. The Government has in mind the good of its people and therefore it is absurd to expect the Government to drop a scheme for the sake of a negligible number. The plea brought forward by a section of the Parsi community that since Prohibition interferes with the religious rites of the community the Government should exempt the community from Prohibition is something too very fantastic. I do not profess to know the religious rites of my community but all that I can see is that this excuse has been given birth to by the agitators so that it can draw sympathy and support from those who have remained aloof from agitating. But I am afraid on the contrary the agitators have most hopelessly bungled the whole affair. The Government has, I understand, allowed the community to use wine for religious purposes and this allowance completely knocks the bottom out of those who agitate on grounds absolutely untenable. There are many who talk of their liberty and freedom snatched away from them (by saying 'many' I do not at all mean a large number, I actually mean 'some'). Can they prove how has their liberty and freedom been snatched away from them? As I said in the commencement of this article the Government has to think of the people, of a very large number and the good Prohibition will do to them, liberty and freedom of a few if taken away fully justifies the Government action. Then comes the question of those who will be unemployed. The Government has assured through its Minister responsible for Prohibition, those who have approached the Minister that Government will take steps to see that the unemployed are well-looked after. The agitators have taken entirely a wrong path. Protest meetings have become an ugly feature in the city of Bombay and places where such meetings have taken place have mustered together irresponsible people and have very nearly started hooliganism. There are number of people in such meetings who are so very ignorant of what is really being done and happening around them. There are many who collect for amusement sake and spend a hour or two in just getting fun out of such meetings. There are many who are hirelings of those interested in carrying on the agitation and such people are expected to do their worst. But will those who are actually responsible for the agitation think of the future of the years ahead? Will they just keep a cool mind and calculate the problem very seriously? The Parsi community has been in India for number of years and when some few Parsis first arrived here they were received by the Hindu Ruler of their time and were given shelter. The community has of course with its great pioneer spirit and industrious bearing made such formidable advance. It took education so well and made enormous money in trade and commerce in India. The Parsi community has been known all over the Universe as a community of Philantropists. In politics too it stood far ahead of sister communities. Brilliant figures such as Dadabhai Novrojee, Sir Pirosha Mehta, Mr. Jamshedjee Tata, Sir Dinshaw Mulla left magnificent record of their days and the glorious service rendered by them to India. These great leaders were Indians first and last. Of course they did spend many days of their life for the good of their community but without once being communal. To-day the trouble with the Parsis is they rest too much on their past tradition and glory. They speak in terms of what the Parsis did in the past for India but they completely remain blind to the present and the future. These agitators have to bear in mind the days to come for let not the effect of their agitation now, recoil on them in future which will be too disastrous. We have to live in this land with sister communities in peace and accord. We cannot afford to alienate the feelings of the major communities towards us. India is in a transitional stage of great political reforms. The Provinces have autonomy and thus possess large powers politically The Parsi as the smallest community in India has to keep itself well balanced and which is only possible if they exercise commonsense and adjust themselves amongst the sister communities in a wise and diplomatic manner. Those who are to-day responsible for the agitation will not come to the rescue of others, I mean people who are poor and less-provided, should bad days grip the latter class. The rich people who have been effected by the Prohibition scheme will on the whole lose not much. They will of course suffer to some extent but in a negligible manner as compared to their wealth but will these people of wealth and riches stand by their poor brethrens when the latter have to pay for their misdoings at the instigation of the rich? The agitation in Bombay has taken an ugly turn. Mean and malicious remarks are hurled at the Ministers of the Government and in this a certain section of the press has much to do. The Parsi agitators have made use of every possible weapon in their armoury to fight the Government and they have even declared that the Government is bringing in Prohibition with a sole purpose to hit the Parsis How can a scheme like Prohibition be brought in Bombay in a compartmental manner? Prohibition scheme has to be brought in irrespective of caste and creed. It may effect the Parsis more than the others but as the Parsis have greater interest in this trade than other communities how can the Government be held responsible? Some letters have appeared in your daily from people who care more for their personal pursuits and pleasures. My outspoken statement may not be to the liking of some who are concerned with same but true words are always like poison to such people. I wish there was agitation in the community to-day to overhaul the status of the community mentally physically and morally. The greater part of the community is degenerating in all spheres. With education advancing by leaps and bounds in the sister communities the Parsis from day to day are going backward. Where do we stand comparatively? In trade and commerce once we were far ahead of others and what is our place to-day in this land? The Parsis with their phenomenal wealth can do great things but the misfortune is the money is not put in proper channels. With great charities we can establish technical institutions and make the youths of the Parsi community when they are out in the broad wide world independent and self-supporting. We can open a centre like the Dayalbaugh which would be of immense blessing to the community but so far we have only heard of big charities with result 'Nil'. Charities misused have caused greater poverty in the community. The dole system has raised the figure of the beggars in the community which once very proudly and rightly boasted of not having a single beggar in the community. Innumerable factors can be discussed and deal with but above all the community direly needs commonsense, courage and precision.—Yours, etc.,

DORAB R. BANAJI.

Cost Of Prohibition

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Hon. Mr. Munshi is so busily engaged in giving us concrete illustrations of his faithful exercise of the creed of truth and non-violence that he does not appear to have found time to reply to a few questions which I publicly asked him the other day. The main burden of the song of the critics of prohibition is that the economic and financial implications of this policy have not been sufficiently appreciated by Government and unless, therefore, different sections of the public are roused to their sense of responsibility, the economic well-being of the Bombay Presidency is seriously menaced.

Several references in recent weeks have been made to the Report of the Excise Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay, 1922-23 but it is very significant that the advocates of prohibition have not even mentioned the Report of the Prohibition (Finance) Committee of Bombay Presidency appointed by the Government of Bombay in February 1926. Since by a Hitlerian fiat the A.I.C.C. has recently forbidden any member of the Congress from publicly criticising the Congress Ministers, I believe a greater responsibility devolves upon all thinking non-Congressmen to place before the public certain authentic facts, the bare statement of which would convince the public of the reckless adventure of the Bombay Government which, if not checked in good time, may spell untold disaster for the numerous sections of the community. This Prohibition (Finance) Committee had estimates prepared by Mr. Ghosal (now Sir J. Ghosal), the Commissioner of Excise for the Presidency proper as to what it would cost to enforce total prohibitin in the Bombay Presidency. On Page 15, Appendix B of the Report Mr. Ghosal's estimates are given as Rs. 3.38 crores for extra recurring expenditure and Rs. 5.15 crores as extra non-recurring expenditure. It must be noted that this expenditure was estimated only for enforcing total prohibition and must, therefore, be considered a burden, in addition to the loss of total excise revenue. Mr Macgregor, the then acting Commissioner of Exise, was able from his knowledge of the Salt Department to reduce Mr. Ghosal's estimates by utilising the Salt Department's existing Frontier Forces but even then Mr. Macgregor estimated recurring expenditure at Rs. 2 crores and non-recurring expenditure at Rs. 3.31 crores. These estimates were prepare by very experienced officials of Government. If the reader will refer to the various Minutes of Dissent appended to this Report, he will find that even Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, a member of the Committee, who appears to have been most enthusiastic for enforcement of prohibition, admits that the recurring expenditure for enforcing prohibition could not be less than Rs. 1.5 crores a year.

I would like the public to read and digest these facts thoroughly and to realise for themselves what support of the policy of total prohibition holds in store for this Presidency. Even taking these estimates at their lowest, namely, a recurring preventive expenditure of Rs. 1½ crores a year, over and above the loss of nearly Rs. 3½ crores of excise revenue, the people of this Province must be prepared to shoulder an additional burden of Rs. 5 crores of taxation if we take the Congress Ministers at their word that their programme of total prohibition for the Presidency would be completed by the end of the next financial year. It must not be forgotten that this is only a recurring burden. Government will also have to find money for non-recurring expenditure which Mr. Ghosal estimated at over Rs. 5 crores and Mr. Macgregor at over Rs. 2 crores.

Another important point emerging out of this Report is that face to face with realities in exploring the various possibilities for new sources of taxation, the Committee came to the conclusion that "it might well take 5 or 10 years to pass into law and another 15 years to reach the full return we expect of it We would therefore suggest that 20 years is the shortest period within which 4.30 crores of new revenue could be obtained." This conclusion was reached by the Committee after a detailed examination of the various new taxes suggested by them. Of course, the present Bombay Government have neither time to look into or have any respect for stern facts. They are not only experimenting with the scheme of prohibition but they are also experimenting with a scheme taxation and it will not be long before they realise the morass into which they are asking the people of this Presidency to take a dark leap.

In the course of the propaganda carried on by the prohibitionists great emphasis has been laid on both the economic and moral benefit which will accrue to the working classes. The communists of Bombay who had for some time lost their on the working classes have thanks to the propaganda activities of the Government of Bombay, found a new platform which they have been exploiting for their pernicious propaganda but I believe it is little short of cheating the poor illiterate working classes not to make them appreciate that ultimately a portion of the huge burden of new additional taxation entailed by prohibition will have to fall on their shoulders. It is interesting in this connection that the Excise Committee of 1922-23 suggested amongst other new taxes for making up the loss of excise revenue an Employee Tax of Rupee one a month on every employee and estimated that that would bring in every year Rs. 40 lakhs to Government. Labour leaders might well take notice of this recommendation of a Committee whose other recommendations have been so conveniently quoted by the advocates of prohibition. Taxing the rich to benefit the poor is a very fine axion but let it be remembered that a full-fledged implementation of the Bombay Government's Prohibition programme would soon awaken labour to the solid reality that the imaginary benefit to vehemently dinned into their ears by the prohibitionists will have, in course of time, to be paid for by something in the nature of an Employee Tax.—Yours, etc.

A. D. SHROFF.

Association Of Parsi Youths

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Owing to differences of opinion in the Y. M. P. A. Mr. M. M. Banaji (Jinab) sent me a cheque of Rs. 500 in the first week of June, and requested me to start another association of Parsi youths. I have returned the cheque of Mr. Jinab with thanks, and told him: "There is no need to start another association of youths as a rival of Y. M. P. A. Many Parsis must become members of Y. M. P. A. and the Managing Committee must be captured by the real workers."

I inform the Parsi youths who have asked me to furnish the information, that I am not in favour of opening a rival association against Y. M. P. A. I request the Parsi youths to become members of Y. M. P. A. and try to capture the Managing Committee.—Yours, etc.,

DINSHA NASSARWANJI DASTUR.

Bombay.

(Continued from Col. 7).

of the sets and to educate the villages.

"Manufacture of Sets": At present new radio sets are needed. Number of sets which are in operation are imported from U.S.A., Germany, Britain and India's increasing interest in broadcasting is reflected in the encouraging increase in the Customs Revenue for imported sets. The revenue in May, 1939 itself was Rupees 1,36,000 which is the highest for this part of the year and shows the increasing demand. This industry has got a wide market in India itself apart from exporting to Ceylon, Burma and other coastal islands.

The natural resources in India will enable us to manufacture and to keep competitive prices. This is marked improvement in the issue of wireless licences. Number of licences in force in May 1938 was 54,288 whereas the number issued in May, 1939 was 6,284. The total licences in force in British India is 75,524 which is an increase of 21,236 as compared with a year ago. Apart from this there are several States where there is no compulsion for licences, etc., and in Baroda they issued 540 Radio licences in 1937 as against 419 in the previous year, 283 being in the Baroda City and 257 in district towns according to the administration report. In Mysore they issued 76 in April, '39 and 114 in May, 1939.

"Village Radio Receivers:" The most formidable obstacle to the popularity of Radio in India has been the lack of receivers suitable for use in villages. The essential factor for villages is to maintain running battery-operated sets economically for the number of villages are without Electric supply.

It would be preferable to supply the sets adjustable to the Cycle Dynamos as suggested by Mr. Maurice Frydman to afford the villager to make use of it economically.

There are many radio parts which could be easily manufactured in India. The existing bakelit factories would be able to manufacture the parts such as bakelite screws eyes, Starpur, moulding staples, plug adaptors, knobs for volume control etc., at moderate rates on the main production apart from manufacturing cabinets etc.

"Production and Distribution": The receivers could be manufactured in India to suit the economical conditions, and the local man could be trained for the work and the transportation etc., will be much cheaper as the principal market being India.

To suit the public in India the cost should not be more than Rs. 130 for higher valve sets and Rs. 30 for local sets. For a mass production of 15,000 higher valve sets and 10,000 local sets in 300 working days in a year it is sure to result in good net profits after providing for depreciation interest on capital etc.

There are number of graduates and diploma holders and Engineers who have specialised in wireless and they would get employment in the enterprise.

The National Planning Committee is urged to give due consideration for the manufacture of these Radio Receivers in India and to increase the popularity of Indian make sets among the public.—Yours, etc.

J. N. IYER.

THE World Of Wireless

Unconquered Everest

A Story Of Man's Endeavour

Broadcasting in June of last year, an expedition of seven men, led by H. W. Tilman, came back from Mount Everest after the fifth organised attempt a British party has made to climb the 29,000 feet of the world's highest mountain. Bad weather defeated them—though, despite the rigours of the exceptionally early monsoon, they set up their Camp 6 within 2,000 feet of the summit. Eighty-seven years after its discovery, Everest's peak is still unscaled.

Ever since the mountain was found by the great Trigonometry Survey of 1852 and given the name of the Survey's superintendent, Sir Roger Everest, it has been the supreme challenge to man's courage and daring, and each time that challenge has been met an epic has been added to the world's tales of heroic adventure.

Besides bringing to the world the accounts of the men who have tried so hard to dominate the 'Goddess Mother of the Mountains,' broadcasting has played a part during recent attempts in the lives of the climbers themselves. In 1936, for example, special arrangements were made by the BBC to keep the Expedition informed in advance of Daventry's programme plans, so that, isolated high above the rest of the world, the climbers were yet able to know what the rest of the world was doing. The news bulletins from Daventry were consistently well received and 'the sports commentaries,' they reported, 'are especially appreciated.'

Now Everest is again to provide stirring material for the imagination of Daventry's listeners. In a programme to be broadcast during the week beginning July 9, the whole incomparable story is to be told anew. It has been dramatised, under the title of 'Storm on Everest,' by a member of the Productions Department of the Australian Broadcasting Commission, Gordon Ireland, and it will show in unique manner that, though Everest is still unconquered, man has never believed it to be unconquerable.

Trans. 1, July 17, 6 a.m.
Trans. 3, July 10, 3-30 p.m.
Trans. 2, July 16, 12 p.m.

R.A.F. MEN IN AEROPLANE BROADCAST

To Demonstrate Typical Training Flight

Friendly rivalry between two recruits to the Royal Air Force, both direct-entry sergeant observers, will add to the interest of an unusual broadcast demonstrating an R.A.F. training flight that Daventry listeners will hear shortly. Accompanied by a BBC observer, C. J. T. Gardner, as well as their pilot, they will fly from Hendon Aerodrome over a forty-mile course, one recruit navigating the machine on the outward journey, the other on the return flight. In order that listeners may hear how theory is put into practice in such flights, the standard of each man's work will be assessed on a points basis, which will be described in Gardner's commentary direct from the 'plane.

Recruitment of air observers direct from civil life, in addition to the normal method of raising them within the Service, has only recently been introduced by the R.A.F., and is intended as a temporary measure to meet the expansion of squadrons equipped with multi-seater aircraft.

Preliminary training occupies about five months, the first three being given over to navigational training at the civil flying school. Then follow a fortnight's routine training at an R.A.F. depot and a six-week course in gunnery and bombing at a Service observer school, after which the recruit is posted to a squadron with the rank of sergeant, and pay at the rate of 12s. 6d. a day. Direct-entry observers are attested for four years' regular service (which may be increased to seven) and six years on the reserve.

Monotony, as the broadcast will show, is conspicuously absent from the air observer's course of navigational training. His first hours are spent in the air, acclimatising him to his new medium of work, then he passes on to the study and practical application of navigation by direct reckoning, learns the art of aerial photography ('bombing' selected objects with his camera is one of his fascinating activities), studies direction-finding by wireless, and, after familiarising himself with a bomb-sight, he completes his course—during which he will have been some forty hours in the air—with night-flying training.

Trans. 4, July 18, 6-30 p.m. G.M.T.

TELEVISION FROM THE GOLF LINKS

South African Player In Successful BBC Innovation

A. D. Locke, golf champion of South Africa, was one of the players—and the winner—in the first golf match to be televised by the BBC. R. A. Whitcombe, British Open Champion, was his opponent in the match—a challenge game played over the links of the Coombe Hill Golf Club, at Kingston-on-Thames. Locke won by 6 up and 5 to play.

Viewers of the Transmission, one of the most successful outside broadcasts yet undertaken by the BBC's Television Department, saw the players reach the sixth tee, driving from the seventh, approaching and putting the eighth hole, and playing the ninth. Progress up to the sixth tee was described by Bernard Darwin, who also gave the commentary during the televised play, and at times when the competitors were out of sight, Archie Compston demonstrated the usage of various clubs. Three cameras were used.

Manufacture Of Radio Receivers In India

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The wireless sets in the recent years have proved most important for the public in taking advantage of the various activities of the world. It is an information bureau for Commercial, Sports and the international news and a recreation to Music lovers. The Broadcasting Stations are increasing to popularise the importance

(Continued in col. 4)

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Underweight children aren't enjoying life

Give Them New Vigour While They Grow

ENSURE YOUR CHILD ITS START TO SUCCESS

A CHILD who is thin is always struggling against other children with more vitality: against colds, fevers and epidemics. Every day that your child is listless, bad-tempered or won't eat its food is a day wasted in struggle—a day lost to development. Give your child its chance to grow into a successful adult.

SCOTT'S EMULSION strengthens the whole system and controls growth. In a few weeks the child gains weight, new vigour and happiness. Doctors have recommended Scott's for 60 years, because it contains:

COD LIVER OIL—Nature's own food-tonic and concentrated source of:

VITAMIN A — the bio-chemical principle of growth and of resistance against infections.

VITAMIN D — without which the body cannot make calcium into bones and teeth.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is three times as effective as plain Cod Liver Oil. Scott's is assimilated within thirty minutes while digestion of plain oil only begins after seven hours. Creamy Scott's stimulates appetite and makes other foods yield more nourishment.

HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME & SODA which supply calcium for solid bones and sound teeth; and phosphorus for healthy nerves and brain tissue.

SCOTT'S EMULSION provides extra body-building food, and enriches the blood. It particularly strengthens the lungs. The maximum resistance to infection is provided by Scott's, so that the body is free to develop. Scott's provides stamina: it contains no drugs to give a temporary stimulus. Every drop of Scott's has a lifetime's effect.

SCOTT'S Emulsion

Gives Strength for Life

Sold in 8 oz. and 16 oz. bottles —the larger size is better value.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION: Thin, listless children cannot get full benefit from exercise. A course of SCOTT'S EMULSION puts weight on the body as bone, muscle and nerves, which physical training can develop. The call of unfamiliar exercise on a thin child's body often causes overstrain, which cannot happen if the strength is built up with SCOTT'S EMULSION.

1 dessert spoonful of Scott's Emulsion has more bone-building value than 2 pints of fresh milk.

Wholesale Distributors: Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd. Calcutta . Bombay . Madras . Karachi Rangoon . Colombo . Cawnpore Patna . Ahmedabad . Cochin . Calicut Vizagapatam . Lahore . Amritsar

Prohibition Campaign Gathers Momentum

NEWSPAPERS TO BRING OUT SPECIAL NUMBERS; BALLAD SINGERS TO PARADE STREETS

SEVERAL NEWSPAPERS IN THE CITY HAVE DECIDED TO BRING OUT SPECIAL "PROHIBITION" NUMBERS DURING THE LAST WEEK OF THIS MONTH. OTHER NEWSPAPERS WISHING TO BRING OUT SUCH "SPECIALS" SHOULD COMMUNICATE TO, OR MEET, THE SECRETARY, PROHIBITION PROPAGANDA BOARD, AT THE SECRETARIAT.

Wall Posters

Nearly 40,000 wall posters of four different designs depicting the evil effects of drink have so far been exhibited all over the City and Suburbs. These posters have attracted large crowds. They have also drawn the attention of the anti-Prohibitionists, who have removed the posters from the walls wherever possible.

Prohibition Stamps

There is very great demand for the "Prohibition Stamps." They can be bought at the Divisional Offices at As. 6 per sheet containing 144 stamps.

Films To Help Cause

The first of the six "Prohibition" films produced by Shree Ranjit Movietone is ready. It is named "Sharabi" and is being exhibited at the Krishna Cinema. Two other films are expected to be ready by the end of the week and will be shown in two of leading theatres in the city.

Several sets of lantern slides which depict the evil effects of drink on the human system are ready. They are being used by the Divisional Officers in their respective areas. Any organisation wishing to hold lantern lectures on "Prohibition" should approach the Divisional Officer who will arrange to get the slides.

Ballad Singers

The first company of Powada (Ballad) singers has arrived in the City. Several beautiful songs on Prohibition have been specially composed. This company will sing the ballads in different localities of the City and Suburbs. They will also go round in the Propaganda Vans to the remote villages in the Suburbs. Other companies of Ballad singers are expected in the city shortly.

Rush For Enrolment

So far 640 young men have been selected as members of the Prohibition Guards. Though hundreds of them applied to be enrolled as Guards, several had to be rejected, as the requisite conditions were not complied with. School and College students, who are carrying the message of "Prohibition" in their respective institutions in their own way, are anxious to be given some work by the Board. Several School teachers want to know how they can help the Board.

Competition Results

The Prohibition Propaganda Board, Bombay, has announced the results of the recent competitions in short stories and poems held in connection with Prohibition propaganda. The Board had proposed that prizes of Rs. 50 and Rs. 25 each would be given to the best story and best poem in English and in each regional language, describing the evils of drink and emphasising the need of Prohibition. 20 consolation prizes of Rs. 10 each were also announced for other deserving competitors.

The Board received in all 324 entries (202 short stories and 122 poems). These were examined by a special Board of Judges, whose decisions are as follows:—

The first prize for short story in English has been won by Mr. U. R. Rao for his story entitled "What Price 'Drink'?"; in Gujarati by Mr. Dhanashanker Tripathi for "Daru Haram"; in Kannada by Mr. A. A. D'Silva for "Naligiya Nalla"; in Marathi by Mr. D. N. Tilak for "Kahincha ka nahin kartha yenar"; and in Urdu by Mr. M. Faruqui for "Bhaint."

The first prize for the best poem in English has been divided between Mrs. Rukmani Desai for her poem entitled "A Woman's Prayer", Mrs. U. Gangabai Rao for "A Mother's Lament", and Miss May Taylor for "Temperance Proverb." Each winner receives Rs. 15, the amount allotted for consolation prizes in the test being also divided between them.

DRINK EVIL "MORE DISASTROUS THAN GERMAN SUBMARINES"

Mr. Llyod George said during the last European War, "we are fighting Germany, Austria and Drink, and as far as I can see, the greatest of these three deadly foes is Drink. Drink is doing us more damage in the war than all the German submarines put together."

Prof. S. C. Shahani M.A. says, "The temperance ideas of India embrace not only resistance to the spread of drinking facilities in India, but the promotion of total abstinance among the Indian people. The scars of intemperance on the individual and society, the physical, the intellectual and the moral deterioration of the chronic inebriate who is saturated with spirits, undoubtedly justify efforts in the direction of total abstinance. The task of the reformer is difficult and his ultimate aim is a very long way from being fulfilled. "Legal regulation" and "Prohibition" are very useful, but religious influences are essential. The most permanent and constantly growing force against intemperance is the refinement of our personal feelings, of our social judgments and of our moral and aesthetic ideas and the most effective aid to temperance is the constant refinement of feeling and the creation of public opinion through education."

G. Sims Woodhead M.A. M.D. Fellow of Trinity Hall and Professor of Pathology in the University of Cambridge said:—

"There is abundance of evidence that the children of alcoholic parents often exhibit great lack of mental ability, lowered vitality and physical weakness, often of a very serious character.

Insidious Poison Which Saps Man's Will Power

The Hon. Justice Sir T. Sadasiva Iyer, Madras, says: "It might be admitted that alcohol at the commencement of its moderate use temporarily stimulates the brain and the muscles. But it has been effectively established by statistical, medical and historical testimony, and the testimony of all the great religious teachers that alcohol is an insidious poison which imperceptibly at first, and very rapidly after some years, saps the physical, the mental, the moral and the spiritual health of the person addicted to it. It is, therefore, a devil which it is the duty of every one, specially in tropical climates where its power of evil is very great, to fight against continuously so that its use might be confined (just as other deadly medical poisons are confined) to cases of greatest emergency.

Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Aditya Bhattacharya, M. A., says: "Formerly the evil of intemperance was confined to the lower classes. Now it is invading the higher castes and enslaving them. It will bring ruin if not checked in time. History bears evidence of the ruin of nations by drink. I shall read a short extract from an eloquent writer on temperance:— "We must indeed be deaf to the warnings that history presents if we ignore the causes that brought ruin to Greece, the scholars' paradise the abode of the beautiful and the true; Rome, the nation of warriors and learned men; Egypt and Babylon, Assyria and many other ancient nations to absolute and irretrievable ruin. Drinking to excess grew up among all these different races where asceticism with regard to physical pleasures had prevailed".

REVIEW OF PROHIBITION IN BIHAR

Good Progress Made

RANCHI, July 7.

Three thousand and four hundred shops of excisable articles such as country spirit, toddy, ganja, bhang and charas have been closed since the prohibition experiment was first inaugurated in Saran district on April 1 1938 and country liquor, toddy and drugs were not allowed to be sold under the existing Excise Act.

After Saran district in north Bihar the "dry" area has been extended from April this year to the whole of the Hajipur subdivision of the district of Muzaffarpur, to 5 police stations in the district of Ranchi, namely, Ranchi, Burmu, Mandar, Ormanjhi and Angara. The scheme has also been extended to 5 police stations in Hazaribagh, namely, Hazaribagh, Ichak, Barkagaon, Mandu and Ramgarh and to 4 police stations covering the Jharia coal field, namely, Jharia Kenduadih, Katras and Baghmara in the district of Manbhum. A 'shopless zone' has also been kept around these "dry" areas.

Reports received for the first three months show that good progress has been made with the prohibition scheme in the new "dry" areas. It is said to have been generally received cordially. The aborigines, in Chotanagpur, who have been allowed to brew free 'pachwai' at home are said to be content with the position.

DRUGS PRICES INCREASED

Besides the introduction of the prohibition scheme in the above areas the retail prices of drugs have been increased from April 1, 1939, to restrict consumption as follows: The price of opium has been increased from Rs. 1-4-0 per tola to Rs. 2 per tola, ganja from 0-14-0 per tola to Rs. 1-4-0 per tola and bhang from 0-1-0 per tola in the north Gangetic area and 0-1-6 per tola in the south Gangetic area to 0-2-0 per tola throughout the province.

For propaganda purposes a Government motor van equipped with a loud speaker and a magic lantern with slides has been at work. Congress workers are stated to have been of great assistance in the work and a number of tours in the countryside were made for the purpose. Government have appointed Rai Bahadur Braja Nandan Singh as Prohibition Commissioner from April 1, 1939. A number of propaganda officers have been employed to work in the prohibition areas. Three more motor vans have been purchased by Government for demonstration lectures on the evils of drink.

With a view to finding employment for tappers who have been thrown out of employment as a result of prohibition it has been decided to give them training in motor-driving and bee-keeping. Licences for the sale of tal-ras or sweet, unfermented palm juice and manufacture of gur from it were also given experimentally. Two experts have been appointed to give demonstrations in preservation of sweet palmyra juice and gur-baking.

GUR PRODUCTS

The question of finding a ready market for the gur produced from palm juice, it is understood, is engaging the attention of Government. The question of unemployment among tappers has been referred to the Development Department to find avenues for their employment. Proposals are also under consideration to employ tappers under local bodies.

The number of detected excise cases rose with the extention of the 'dry' areas. 703 cases are reported to have been detected during the year since introduction of the scheme against 31 of last year, the majority of them being for illicit possession of drugs. The experiment is said to have been more effective in the case of liquor than in those of ganja or bhang, since smugglers, it is stated, find it difficult to conceal bottles of liquor on their person but easier to carry small packets of ganja or bhang without being detected.—A. P.

PALESTINE'S REPLY TO BRITAIN

(Continued from Page 6).

putting this decision into force or for leaving the door open for its possible resumption. Such a stipulation engenders much doubt and lack of confidence, as it is not difficult to imagine that, in future, Arab acquiescence might be invoked when in fact no such acquiescence exists; as long as the government of the country is not in the hands of its people, there is not sufficient guarantee against such imperialistic tactics being used.

In spite of the above enunciated principle the British Government has decided the continuance of immigration for a large number of Jews in spite of Arab opposition.

The statement endeavours to justify the violation of this general principle by giving three excuses:—

First, that the immediate stoppage of immigration would damage the financial and economic system of Palestine and thus affect adversely the interests of Arabs and Jews alike. But in fact it is the continuance of immigration that damages the economy of a small country congested with immigrants and suffering from serious unemployment and a long period of trouble and unrest. The Arabs wish it to be known that the stoppage of immigration does not adversely affect their interests, but on the contrary such stoppage would have most beneficial results.

Secondly, that to stop abruptly further immigration would be unjust to the Jewish National Home. The Jewish National Home itself is based on injustice, and we cannot therefore see how an unjust cause can invoke justice. Before applying justice to the Jewish National Home it would be necessary to do justice to the people of the country

Thirdly, that Palestine should contribute to the solution of the world Jewish problem. If the British Government sympathises with Jewish refugees, why should our country suffer for it? The Jewish problem arose in another continent, and we had no hand in its present complication. Why then should we be required to find a solution for it? Our country has so far been forced to contribute considerably; but our national safety and existence make it incumbent upon us to oppose emphatically any continuance in this respect.

(To Be Continued.)

U. P. Govt. Circular Condemned

Jawaharlal's Article In 'National Herald' Creates Flutter

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, July 12.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's condemnation of U. P. Government's circular about the communal situation contained in a signed editorial in the "National Herald" has attracted widespread attention in Political circles.

The circular applies also to the "kind of class hatred preached by the Communists and which results in industrial strikes and trouble between employers and employees." Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has complained that this sentence is too loosely worded and might lead to suppression of all criticism of the present social structure and limitation of civil liberty.

Jawaharlal Nehru deprecated lightning strikes at Cawnpore but he reminded the Government of the employers' "contemptuous rejection of the Rudhra report of their "aggravating behaviour" during the past years and asked if admittedly just demands of labour and Government Labour Officer's recommendations were ignored what was to be done? If labour acts wrongly, then condemn it by all means but if it is admittedly right and the employers are patently wrong will Government protect labour? Or if labour strikes will it be an unjustifiable strike?

Mr. Bhupendranath Sanyal Member, All India Congress Committee interviewed said it was surprising that the U. P. Government had issued such a circular without consulting Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, at any rate, now that he has opposed it, the circular should oe withdrawn.

The circular, in his view, showed that the Provincial Congress Committee had very little control over the Ministry.

BURMA GOVERNOR FOR SIMLA

RANGOON, July 11.

A large crowd of officials and non-officials had gathered this morning at the wharf to see off H. E. Sir Archibald Cochrane, Governor of Burma, who left for Calcutta by the s.s. "Amra" "en route" to Home on leave. Sir Archibald arrives in Simla on July 15, where he remains till July 17 in connection with the Indo-Burma Defence talks, and then flies to England from Karachi.—A. P.

20 Volunteers Sentenced For Satyagraha At Lahore

JULLUNDUR, July 12.

Twenty Kisan volunteers who were arrested recently in connection with the Kisan satyagraha at Lahore were sentenced yesterday to different periods of imprisonment by a local Magistrate.

Bhagsingh, President of the District Kisan Committee, Jullundur, and the leader of the Jatha, and Gian Sardara Singh were each sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50.

Sohan Singh, a ten year old boy, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment while the remaining 17 volunteers were sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 each under section 145 I.P.C.—A. P.

Peshawar To Start Literacy Campaign

PESHAWAR, July 11.

A literacy campaign with a view to educating all illiterate adults in Peshawar District will shortly be launched by the District Congress Committee.

A sub-committee of eight members including Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, and Arab Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Parliamentary Secretary, has been set up to put the scheme into operation. Another sub-committee has been appointed for the propagation of Pushto in this district.—United Press.

LONDON RUBBER DULL

Traders Await Political Developments

London, July 5.

Messrs. Symington and Wilson have received the following weekly Rubber market report:—

During the latter part of last week European politics once again became a disturbing feature in markets. The sudden increase in the number of German tourists visiting Danzig and reports of smuggling of arms have brought about easiness in Markets generally and particularly in Stock Markets. It has been noticeable however that recently Markets have reacted much less violently to European crises than was the case a few months ago.

The political situation in the U.S.A. where President Roosevelt and Congress appear once more to be engaged in some sort of trial of strength has not been a very helpful factor here. On the other hand the very close voting on the Neutrality Act and the termination of the President's power to devalue the dollar are indications that the Administration is becoming less able to disregard Big Business interests and may be interpreted bullish, on Wall Street.

As far as our own Market is concerned, the past week can only be described as dull and uneventful and business has once more been extremely slow. Whilst Rubber cannot be said to have altogether escaped the depressing atmosphere, the total decline in price on the week amounts only to 1/16d., the minimum fluctuation.

The highest price at which business has been reported in Ribbed Smoked Sheet on the Spot during the week is 8 1/4d. per lb. and the lowest 8 3/16d. At the time of writing the buyers' price of Standard Sheet on the Spot is 8 3/16d. per lb.

MALAYAN SHIPMENTS

Particulars of shipments from Malaya in June have now been published. Gross shipments amounted to 51,971 tons against 42,214 tons in May. Foreign imports are returned as 9,567 tons which compares with 12,697 tons in the previous month. Deducting the imports from the exports we arrive at a figure of 21,974 tons for Malayan nett shipments. These shipments have proved to be rather higher than the estimates given about the middle of last month but even so the figure is much lower than that for any previous month this year.

The clearances from the regulated area are officially estimated at 19,000 tons. This should mean a decline in Malayan port stocks of nearly 3,000 tons. Experience however shows that this figure seldom works out correctly in any given month.

Of the gross shipments 4,530 tons (May 7,664 tons) come to the United Kingdom, 16,249 tons (19,459 tons go to the U.S.A., 4,665 tons (6,008 tons) to the Continent of Europe, 3,003 tons (5,058 tons) to British Possessions, 2,182 tons (2,721 tons) to Japan and 912 tons (1,304 tons) to other destinations.

This month's decline in shipments is a very welcome one as at the end of May the overshipments from Malaya, taking into account the excess carried over from last year, amounted to 14,212 tons. According to the official estimate of clearances from the regulated area the surplus has now been reduced by about half.

For the first six months of this year gross shipments from Malaya amounted to 2,7,088 tons which compares with 280,449 tons for the corresponding period of last year.

CEYLON SHIPMENTS

Exports from Ceylon for June amounted to 3,641 tons against a permissible exportable amount of 4,417 tons. During the first six months of this year Ceylon has under-shipped by 1,227 tons. Against this however there was an over-shipment last year of 7,145 tons which must be taken into account so that the total over-shipment now stands at 5,918 tons.

SHARP DECLINE SUGAR

Weekly Review

Bombay, July 12

JAVA SUGAR

During the earlier part of the week local market continued to remain dull and depressed with a further sharp decline of about 6 annas in ready and 2 to 3 annas per cwt. in forward shipments due to heavy pressure of sales by weakholders as well as outside speculators especially for near positions. During the latter part of the week, market however showed better tendency with an improvement of about 2 annas in June and 3 to 4 annas in distant positions due to the formation of the local Syndicate for disposal of June arrivals which were heavy and some support from the prominent holders for July August shipments at the increased limits. Owing to heavy decline in prices business was much restricted and was mostly connect to ready or near shipments. During the week, no direct business was placed in the market by any of the importers but on the contrary there was some inclination on the part of the holders to resell in Java but business was difficult owing to freight engagements by the shippers in Java. Locally there was a good deal of turnover between dealers and outsiders and at the close tone of the market was steady with quiet undertone.

INDIAN SUGARS

There was practically no interest in Indian sugars and ready prices were maintained on level of Java sugar. Both Calcutta and Cawnpore markets were reported quiet. There was no interest in forward deliveries in absence of news about the movement of the new crop.

FOREIGN MARKETS

On the New York Terminal market there was no change in prices while on the London Terminal there was a decline of 6d. in August and 2 1/4 and 1 3/4d. in December and March respectively. Java market was reported steady and unchanged. There was no first hand business as 'Nivas' limit was too high while second hands were sellers at far below 'Nivas' limits.

CALCUTTA AND KARACHI

There was no special interest in Indian sugars and business was mainly confined to Java sugar. The arrivals of Java sugar are heavy and the general opinion is that it will be difficult to maintain prices although some attempt has been made by the local merchants to support the market by fixing the minimum prices.

GENERAL

Local market is likely to remain steady with prices fluctuating within narrow limits in spite of heavy arrivals in view of the fact that a Syndicate has been formed by local merchants to regulate buying and selling sugar to arrive against June shipment. As regards future course of the market general opinion amongst most of the dealers appears to be that present prices will be maintained as recent heavy decline has discounted practically most of the bearish factors and with improvement in demand there is bound to be revival of confidence amongst holders on the present level of prices.

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... WHO WAS NOT KEPT AWAKE LAST NIGHT BY HER CHILD'S COUGH

A cough always strikes harder at night. It deprives mother and child of precious sleep . . . makes both feel miserable.

You can protect your family against the dangers and complications of hacking cough, with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Chamberlain's gives quick relief to inflamed areas, breaks up congestion and clears air passages, permitting you to breathe more freely. Chamberlain's is free from harmful drugs...it is pleasant to take...suitable for all the family.

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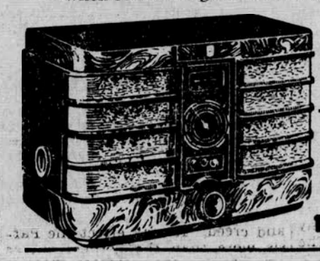

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At the first signs of a sore throat, gargle immediately with Milton. Gargle again a few hours later if the pain persists. *Within half a day* Milton will clear up the most irritating throat. Keep Milton always in the house for full protection against sore throat and all the diseases that enter by the throat. A clean mouth is a safe mouth.

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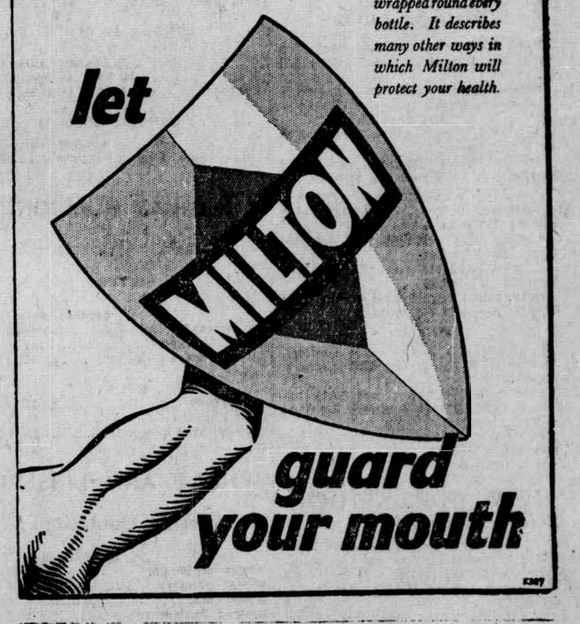

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON FOUR POINTS DOWN

Subsidy Details Create Bearish Sentiment

LACK OF FRESH SUPPORT IN FOREIGN MARKETS

Moderate Support In Silver

BOMBAY, July 12.

NEW YORK COTTON

The New York Cotton was adversely affected by disappointing Liverpool where subsidy details created bearish sentiment. Prices sagged under selling pressure.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

After being somewhat firmer markets turned easier. The sagging tendency was due to want of fresh support rather than any noticeable selling pressure.

LOCAL SILVER

The steadiness in London induced moderate support but the response on the whole was disheartening.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1939

New York, July 12

Previous closing	8.98
To-day's opening	8.92
Difference	—06
To-day's closing	8.94
Difference	—04

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1939

Liverpool, July 12

Previous closing	4.67
To-day's opening	4.67
Difference	nil
To-day's closing	4.62
Difference	—05

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August 1939	Rs. 160-4
April May 1940	Rs. 154-4

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, July 12

The trading in October began at 8.92 i.e. six points lower than the last closing.

Prices declined on lower Liverpool cables and July liquidation with some outside selling under which October sagged to 8.90.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, July 12

Locally, Broach July/August opened at Rs. 160-4 during the night session. After advancing to Rs. 160-8 the closing rate was unchanged at Rs. 160-4.

April/May opened at Rs. 154-6 advanced to Rs. 154-10 and closed at Rs. 154-6.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 12

Following were the opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:—

July (9.63/9.62) 9.62/9.62
October (8.93/8.93) 8.92/8.92
December (8.77/8.76) 8.76/8.75

Liverpool Cotton

Liverpool, July 12

American July (5.06) 5.04
American October (4.67) 4.64
Giza July (6.47) 6.42
Giza October (6.50) 6.45

LONDON COMMODITIES

TEAS

London, July 12

Indian Pekoe (1-0 1/2) 1-0 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-6 3/4) 1-6 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 1/2) 1-0
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-4 1/4) 1-4

'UTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop July August (£22 1/8 value) £22 1/2 sellers
Dundee August (£27) £27
Lightning August (£25 1/4) £25 1/4

RUEBER

Spot (8 3/16 paid and buyers) 8 3/16 paid and buyers
Forward October December (8 3/8 paid and sellers) 8 3/8 paid and sellers

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay July-Aug. (£11 sellers) £11 sellers
Linseed La Plata July (£12 9/16 sellers) £12 9/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata July (£11 9/16 sellers) £11 1/2 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal August (£11 13/16 sellers) £11 5/8 sellers

METALS

Tin (£229 3/4 buyers £230 sellers. Steady) £229 3/4 buyers £230 sellers. Steady.
Lead (£14 3/4 buyers £14 13/16 sellers. Steady) £14 11/16 buyers £14 13/16 sellers. Steady
Electrolytic Copper (£49 1/4 to £49 3/4) £49 to £49 1/4
Iron (102) 102

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 12

The following are the opening rates:
General Motors (dol 42 7/8) dol 43 3/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 24 5/8) dol 24 1/2
U S Common New Stock (dol 46) dol 45 1/2
U S Steel Preference (dol 106 3/4) dol 106 1/4

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, July 12

Chicago wheat opened steady with July at 0.65 3/4.

The trading was quietly steady in the absence of any fresh developments with the rate remaining unchanged.

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, July 12

Previous closing	4.68 3/16
To-day's opening	4.68 3/16
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.68 3/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, July 12

Previous closing	4.68.15
To-day's opening	4.68.18
To-day's closing	4.68.18

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, July 12

Previous closing	176.72
To-day's opening	176.71
To-day's closing	176.72

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 12

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.68.18 and remained quiet without attracting any new interest.

Franc opened at 176.71 and continued dull and inactive owing to the lack of enquiry.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 29/32 sellers) 1-5 29/32 sellers
Paris on Bombay (13.177) 13.177
New York on Bombay (34.91) 34.92
Berlin on Milan (0.87 1/8) 0.87 1/8
London on Milan (89.03) 89.03
London on Shanghai (0-6 9/16 nominal) 0-6 9/16 nominal.
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (Nil) Nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-8-6) £7-8-6
Silver (16 3/8d) 16 9/16d

DISCOUNTS

3 months (13/16 to 7/8 per cent) 13/16 to 7/8 per cent
4 months (7/8 to 15/16 per cent) 7/8 to 15/16 per cent
6 months (1 3/8 to 1 3/8 per cent) 1 3/8 to 1 3/8 per cent.

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, July 12

The following cable regarding London silver market was received in Bombay to-night:—

"India bought. Speculators bought and sold. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, July 12

Spot	(16 3/8d) 16 9/16d+3/16
Forward	(15 13/16d) 15 15/16d+1/8

LONDON GOLD

London, July 12

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-6) £7-8-6

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotation

SILVER

Bombay, July 12

Silver ready	45 13 0
Silver Shravan	44 13 0
Silver Shravan (Second)	44 5 0

GULD

Gold ready	37 1 9
Gold Shravan	37 1 6
Gold Shravan (Second)	37 1 9
Sovereign	43 10 6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, July 12

Wheat September	2 15 0
Wheat January	3 2 6
Wheat May	3 4 0
Linseed September	5 3 0
Linseed May	4 15 6

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, July 12

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with July at 44 3/4d. Prices declined on scattered selling influenced by disappointing [illegible] and died on reports of unfavourable weather conditions in United States.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, July 12

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £84

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Monday, July 3, £83
Tuesday, July 4 £82 1/2
Wednesday, July 5, £82 3/4
Thursday, July 6 £83
Friday July 7, £83 1/4
Monday, July 10, £83 1/4
Tuesday, July 11, £83 3/4

INDIAN LOANS

Bombay, July 12
3-30 p.m.

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£94 1/2) £94 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£83 3/4) £84
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£106 1/4) £106 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£108 3/4) £109
4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-58 (£102 1/2) £102 1/2
5 per cent 1912-47 (£105 1/4) £105
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£97 1/2) £97 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent 1945-55 (£101) £101

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£68 1/8) £67 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£94 3/4) £94 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 1/4) £102 3/8
5 per cent Funding Loan (£106 5/8) £106 1/2
5 1/2 per cent War Loan (£94) £93 7/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£106 3/8) £106 3/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 12

London Stock Exchange was more active on better enquiry.

Giltedged securities also attracted better. Three and half per cent was quoted at £84 i.e. five shillings higher than the last close.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (15-10 1/2) 15-10 1/2
Motors and Spencer Ordinary (57-10 1/2) 57-10 1/2
Hydro Electric (dol 3 5/8) dol 3 5/8
Elec Music Industry (9-9) 9-9
Princhin Johnson (22-1 1/2) 22-1 1/2
Imperial Chemical (28-7 1/2) 28-4 1/2
Woolworth New Ordinary (62-7 1/2) 63-3
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£23) £23
Dunlop Rubber (26-4 1/2) 26-4 1/2
Unilever Ordinary (33-3) 33-3
Ford Motors (15-6) 15-6
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£50 1/4) £50 1/4
British American Tobacco Ordinary (94-4 1/2) 94-4 1/2
Carreras 'A' (£6 1/2) £6 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (126-10 1/2) 126-10 1/2
P and O. S. N. Company Deferred (19-0) 19-0
Distillers (94-3) 94-9
Bredford Dye (4-0) 4-0
British Celanese (4-10 1/2) 4-7 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (29-1 1/2) 29-1 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary (26-6) 26-1 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (3-0) 3-0
Vickers Limited Ordinary (18-4 1/2) 18-4 1/2
Inter Nickels (dol 49 1/8) dol 49 1/2
Indian Iron (35-7 1/2) 35-7 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam (16-0) 16-0
Donaro Tea (16-0) 16-3
Empire of India (23-9) 30-0

JUTE

Barnagore (£10 7/8) £10 3/4

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (22-9) 22-3
Gula Kelampong (16-10 1/2) 16-10 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (26-9) 26-6

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (28-9) 28-9
Burma Corporation (7-3) 7-3
Rio Tintos (£11 3/8) £11 3/8
East Rand Proprietors (45-7 1/2) 45-7 1/2
Rand Mines (£7 3/4) £7 3/4

MINE SHARES

Crown (£13 5/8) £13 3/4
Associated Portland Cement (66-3) 66-3
Trinidad Leaseholds (81-10 1/2) 81-10 1/2
Sub Nigel (£10 1/2) £10 5/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (26-10 1/2) 27-6
Union Corporation (£7 1/4) £7 1/4

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (21-3) 21-3
Anglo Iranian ((71-3) 72-6
Burma Oil (71-3) 71-3
Mexican Eagle (8-0) 7-9
Shell Transport (81-10 1/2) 82-6
Royal Dutch (£34 3/8) £33 7/8

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£32 7/8) £32 7/8
London Midland Ordinary (£14) £14
London North Eastern Def (£2 5/8) £2 5/8
London Southern Def (£15) £15
London Transport 5 per cent (£114 1/2) £115
London Transport 'C' (£74 1/4) £74 1/2

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, July 12

The closing quotation for Liverpool wheat (July) was 44 3/8d.

WOOL SALES

London, July 12

There was strong Home-Trade demand due to military requirements.

Greasy inferior 0-8 1/4
Greasy superior 1-5
Scoured inferior 1-2
Scoured superior 1-10 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Continental Offerings Of Oils And Kaffirs

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, July 12

On the Stock Exchange early firmness was not maintained owing to lack of support, while small Continental offerings of Oils and Kaffirs gave the market rather an easier appearance at the close. Industrials however, continued steady.

Wall Street opened slightly higher.

LIMITED BUSINESS IN CALCUTTA SHARES

CALCUTTA, July 12

As the Stock Exchange was closed at 2 p.m. to-day owing to the sad demise of one of the members business was very much limited in almost all sections.

Jutes: Only a limited transactions were reported in which the prices showed very little alterations.

Coals: This section practically remained dull and neglected.

Teas: Entirely neglected.

Miscellaneous: The speculative issues were a shade better to-day. Government securities steadier. As a mark of respect to Mr. Bhagirathmull Nathany, deceased a partner of Messrs. Buldeodass Rameswar, the hall of the Association was closed at 2 p.m to-day.

There was no delivery of shares.

Delivery of Government securities went through as usual upto 1 p.m.

To-day transactions upto 1-30 p.m.:

Government securities: 3 1/2 per cent Government paper closing Rs. 96/1; 3 per cent new loan (1963-65) Rs. 97/10; 3 1/2 per cent loan (1947-50) Rs. 103/11 small odd lot; 4 per cent loan (1960-70) 110; 5 per cent loan (1940-43) 103/8 small odd lot; 5 per cent loan (1945-55) 113/5 small lot; 3 per cent U P loan (1961-66) Rs. 97/9/6 small lot.

Cotton: Elgin ord Rs. 103/8

Jutes: Bally Rs. 189 small lot; Howrah closing 53/3; New Central pref Rs. 145.

Minings: Burma Corpn closing Rs. 4/15; Consolidated Tin Rs. 5/4 small odd lot; Indian Copper Rs. 1/10; Dalmia Cement defd Rs. 3/9; Jubbulpore Elec Rs 12; Indian Malleable Casting defd Rs. 2/8; Ind. St Wagon ord Rs. 42/8; Ind Iron and Steel Rs. 24/2; Steel Products Rs. 2/3; Steel Corpn Rs. 12/7; do pref Rs. 94/8; B I Corpn ord Rs. 2/10; Behar Rice Rs. 1/1; Dunlop Rubber ord Rs. 116/8; Rohtas Industries pref Rs. 130 c div; Purtabpore pref Rs. 14/2;

Debentures: 5 per cent Orient Paper Rs. 100/12.—A. P.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Under Political Influence

London, July 11

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have received the following cable:—

Market still entirely under political influences Giltedged firm but little business.

Cammell Laird	7
Richard Thomas	3/3
Westland Aircraft	7
Imperial Airways	33
Morris Motors	32
Tube Investments	85/3
Anglo Alpha Cement	5/3
Turner Newall	76/3
British Celanese II	11/3
Assam Doors	£36
Stewart and Lloyds	42/9

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 11.

T. T. London on:—	
New York	4.68.15
Paris	176.72
Berlin	11.66 3/4
Madrid	42.25
Montreal	4.69 1/16
Amsterdam	8.41 13/16
Brussels	27.55 1/8
Milan	89.03
Berne	20.76 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 11.

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£68 1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948	£71 3/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£83 3/4
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£106 1/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£68 1/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£94 5/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£93 7/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£106 5/8
Victory Bonds	£106 3/8
Chartered Bank of I. A and China	£7 1/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	
London Reg.	£79
National Bank of India	£29

Mr. Sambamurthi At Calcutta

CALCUTTA, July 12

The Hon. Mr. Sambamurthi, Speaker of the Madras Assembly, who attended the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council this morning, had, it is understood, a discussion with the President and the Speaker on subjects to be discussed in the Conference of Speakers and Presidents to be held at Simla. The "United Press" is reliably informed that Governors' powers will come in for discussion at the conference and ways and means will be discussed for zealously guarding the rights and powers of Speakers and Presidents.

Mr. Sambamurthi is leaving by the Punjab Mail to-day for Lucknow to discuss matters with the Speaker and the President of the U. P. Legislature as they are not attending the Simla Conference.—United Press

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 12

To-night Broach July August opened at Rs. 160-6 and then it rise to Rs. 160-14 but closed quiet at Rs. 160-12.

April May opened at Rs. 154-4, improved to Rs. 154-10 and closed finally at Rs. 154-4.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 7th day of July, 1939.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	27,71,52,000
Notes in circulation:	
(a) Legal Tender in India	173,97,29,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	9,75,43,000
Total Notes issued	211,44,24,000
Total Liabilities	211,44,24,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 49.146 per cent.

ASSETS	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	41,54,48,000
(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000
Sterling Securities	59,50,11,000
Total of A.	103,91,57,000
B. Rupee Coin	70,16,69,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	37,35,98,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial Paper	...
Total Assets	211,44,24,000

Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 7th July, 1939.

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government—	
(1) Central Govt of India	4,69,08,000
(2) Government of Burma	2,15,97,000
(3) Other Government Accounts	3,45,05,000
(b) Banks	19,43,68,000
(c) Others	67,95,000
Bills Payable	5,81,000
Other Liabilities	99,55,000
Rupees	41,47,09,000

ASSETS	Rs.
Notes:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	27,71,16,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	36,000
Rupee Coin	4,82,000
Subsidiary Coin	3,62,000
Bills Purchased and Discounted:	
(a) Internal	...
(b) External	...
(c) Government Treasury Bills	25,37,000
Balances held abroad*	4,02,38,000
Loans and Advances to Governments	1,05,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	2,00,000
Investments	7,28,48,000
Other Assets	1,03,90,000
Rupees	41,47,09,000

*Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 12.

GOVT. SECURITIES

3 1/2 p.c. Paper	96/1
4 p.c. 1960-70	110
5 p.c. 1945-55	113/9

BANKS

Bank of Baroda	108
Bank of Hindusthan	27/6
Bank of India	1[illegible]
Central Bank	34/2
Imperial Bank F.P.	1530
Imperial Bank P.P.	375/10
Indian Overseas Bank	47
Reserve Bank	110
Union Bank	5/14

TEXTILES

Ahmd. New Textiles	360
Ambica	267/8
Arun	200
Arvind	1075
Asok	182/8
Bharatkhand Textiles	1900
Bombay Dyeing	743/12
Buckingham and Carnatics	174
Calico	558/2
Central India	205/10
Century	205/10
Colaba	114/6
Delhi Cloth and Gen. Mills	nil
Elgin	102/8
Gokak	131/4
Hukumchand	168/2
Indore Malwa	37/8
Jubilee	207/8
Khatau Makanji	81/14
Kohinoor	217/8
Laxmi Cotton	415
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	76/4
Morarji	121/4
Mysore	86/14
Nandlal Bhandari	77/4
New Great	184/6
Raipur	580
Rajnagar	152/8
Sajjan	97/8
Sassoon and Alliance	67/12
Sholapur	2675
Simplex	66/4
Swadeshi	204/6
Vishnu	1000

HYDRO ELECTRICS

Andhra Valley Ord.	1452/8
Tata Hydro Ord.	153/7
Tata Power Ord.	1260

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad Electrics	142/8
Ajmer Electrics	11/8
Amalgamated	11/2
Bombay Suburban	157/8
Bombay Tram	128/2
Jalgaon Electrics	nil
Lahore Electrics	225
Surat Electrics	147/8

MISCELLANEOUS

Air Services of India	nil
Alcock Ashdown	355
Associated Cements	129/8
Belapur	177/8
Bombay Burma New	167/8
Bombay Burma Old	482/8
Bombay Steam	246/4
Bombay Telephone	57
Br. B. Petrol	3/4
Burma Corporation	5/1
Dalmia Cement	11/1
Indian Bleaching	87/8
Industrial Investment Tr.	43/8
Indian Radio Ord.	353/12
Indian Radio Defd.	345
Indian Copper	1-10-6
Indian Iron	24
Mysore Sugar	32
Port Canning	72/12
Premier Construction	67/4
Rohtas Industries	22
Scindia Steam	18
Shivrajpur	34
Steel Corp. of Bengal	12/6
Tata Oil	36/8
Tata Steel Ord.	281/8
Tata Steel Defd	1335

JUTES

Birla Jute	15/8
Howrah	53/2
Hukumchand	4/10
Kamarhatty	471
Kankanarrah	365
Lawrence	342
Reliance	56/8

SHIPPING NEWS

SAILED

Bombay, July 12

B I S N ss Surada of 3382 reg tons, Captain E G Kingcome sailed for Rangoon via Cochin, Tuticorin and Colombo with local cargo.

M M ss Steel Inventor of 3450 reg tons, Captain B G Guilfoyle sailed for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras with same bottom cargo.

Burmah Shell Oil S and D ss Badarpur of 4949 reg tons, Captain G Booth sailed for Rangoon with local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N ss Bamora of 1870 reg tons, Captain W Sinclair sailed for Basra via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with passengers and local cargo.

L Edwards ss Ceylon of 3267 reg tons, Captain B Olofsson sailed for Madras, Calcutta and Rangoon with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.

F F Campbell ss City of Wellington of 3642 reg tons, Captain H B Provan sailed for Colombo, Madras, Rangoon and Calcutta with local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 12-7-39.

S S City of Hankow (F F C) for American Ports via Colombo, Madras and Calcutta.

S S Narkunda (M M) for Australian Ports via Colombo.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, July 12

2 Ceylon 3267 Gothenburg 12-7 L Edwards
3 City of Wellington 3642 Colombo 12-7 F F Campbell
5 City of Durban 3672 U Kingdom 18-7 K Nixon
6 Hoegh Silverlight 3186 Colombo 13-7 Volkart Bros
7 Castalia 4171 Karachi 13-7 Anchor Line
8 Stolzenfels 4708 Antwerp 15-7 L Edwards
9 Nalgora 4109 Karachi 16-7 M M
10 Takliwa 3742 Durban 19-7 M M
11 Quilca 4750 Karachi 13-7 M M
12 Carignano 3497 Karachi N F L Tristino
14 Jaypore 3209 Japan 14-7 M M
15 Neidenfels 4844 Antwerp 24-7 L Edwards
16 Neuenfels 4996 Bremen 13-7 L Edwards

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Bamora 1870 Persian Gulf 12-7 M M
4 Varela 1826 Basra 13-7 M M
5 Haideri 912 Karachi 12-7 S Hassum
8 Stanwold 603 Karachi 12-7 J Mackintosh

PRINCE'S DOCK

B Gandara 3190 Rangoon 13-7 M M
F Hudiksvall 425 N F N F Malabar S
C/R Jalavijaya 2297 Rangoon 16-7 Scindia S N
H Revati 232 NF NF Malabar Steamship
H O/S Shrivati 250 N F N F Malabar S
M British Sailor 3444 Abadan 15-7 Anglo-Iranian Oil
N/O Surada 3382 Rangoon 12-7 M M
P Bandra 1883 N F 17-8 M M

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Asaka Maru 2-8-39 N Y Kaisha
Rajputana 3-8-39 P and O S N
Comorin 10-8-39 P and O S N
Narkunda 13-7-39 P and O S N
Somali 14-7-39 P and O S N
Carthage 20-7-39 P and O S N
Strathnaver 27-7-39 P and O S N

FROM HULL

Kioto 17-7-39 J Finlay

FROM LIVERPOOL

Cilicia 21-7-39 Anchor Line
City of Canterbury 17-7-39 K Nixon

FROM HAMBURG

Drachenfels 17-7-39 L Edwards
Arendskerk 21-7-39 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pres Garfield 27-7-39 F F Campbell
Silverbeech 14-7-39 Volkart Bros.
City of Hankow 13-7-39 F F Campbell

FROM OSLO

Tiradentes 19-7-39 L Edwards
Dagrun 29-7-39 L Edwards

FROM TRIESTE

Fusijama 13-7-39 L Tristino

FROM GENOA

Victoria 24-7-39 L Tristino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Sumatra Maru 30-7-39 O S Kaisha
Rawalpindi 21-7-39 P and O S N
Nagato Maru 19-7-39 N Y Kaisha
Behar 16-7-39 P and O S N
Conte Biancamano 13-7-39 L Tristino
Anyo Maru 28-7-39 N Y Kaisha
Chitral 4-8-39 P and O S N
Conte Rosso 25-7-39 L Tristino

FROM BASRA

Chakdina 16-7-39 M M
Marin Sanudo 14-7-39 L Tristino
Varsova 15-7-39 M M

FROM RANGOON

Jalapalaka 12-7-39 Scindia S N

FROM SYDNEY

Maloja 15-7-39 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Karanja 22-7-39 M M
Tairea 5-8-39 M M

FROM JEDDAH

Jehangir 15-7-39 T Morrison

FROM MOULMEIN

Garbeta 18-7-39 M M

FROM CALCUTTA

Orna 26-7-39 M M

FROM KARACHI

Nagato Maru 27-7-39 N Y Kaisha
Gharinda 14-7-39 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Chitral 5-8-39 P and O S N
Nalgora 2-8-39 M M
Ranpura 8-7-39 P and O S N
City of Durban 18-7-39 K Nixon
Maloja 15-7-39 P and O S N
Rawalpindi 22-7-39 P and O S N
Strathaird 29-7-39 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Canterbury 9-8-39 K Nixon

Cilicia 4-8-39 Anchor Line

FOR HAMBURG

Neuenfels 13-7-39 L Edwards
Stolzenfels 15-7-39 L Edwards
Neidenfels 24-7-39 L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK

City of Hankow 15-7-39 F F Campbell
Pres Garfield 29-7-39 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 25-7-39 L Triestino
Marin Sanudo 16-7-39 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Conte Biancamano 13-7-39 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Nagato Maru 30-7-39 N Y Kaisha
Rajputana 3-8-39 P and O S N
Fusijama 14-7-39 L Tristino
Jeypore 14-7-39 P and O S N
Melbourne Maru 18-7-39 O S Kaisya
Ginyo Maru 14-7-39 N Y Kaisha
Somali 17-7-39 P and O S N
Victoria 24-7-39 L Tristino
Carthage 20-7-39 P and O S N
Asaka Maru 2-8-39 N Y Kaisha
Sumatra Maru 13-8-39 O S K Kaisya

FOR SYDNEY

Narkunda 13-7-39 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Chakdina 19-7-39 M M
Varela 13-7-39 M M

FOR DURBAN

Takliwa 19-7-39 M M
Karanja 2-8-39 M M

FOR RANGOON

Jalavijaya 16-7-39 Sc S N

FOR CALCUTTA

Bandra 17-7-39 M M
Orna 3-8-39 M M

FOR ABADAN

British Sailor 15-7-39 Anglo-Iranian Oil

FOR KARACHI

Nagato Maru 22-7-39 N Y Kaisha
Nalgora 16-7-39 M M
City of Canterbury 22-7-39 K Nixon

B.P.T. GENERAL LANDING DATES.

S S Hoegh Silverlight 11-7-39
S S City of Durban 11-7-39
S S Gandara 12-7-39
S S Parvati 12-7-39

EXPORTS

S S City of Durban for Liverpool: 55 bales hemp raw M Nissim; 125 bales raw cotton Birdy.

For Halifax: 15 cases condiments E Spinner.

S S Neidenfels for Hamburg: 9333 bags groundnuts Ralli Bros; 110 bales hide fleshings cow D Abraham.

For Antwerp: 33 bales hemp J Kanji.

For Rotterdam: 5120 bags gr nut seeds M Bhuta.

For Arhno: 75 bales hemp raw J Kanji.

S S Stolyenfels for Ghent: 185 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

For Hamburg: 165 bales raw cotton S R Tulshan; 55 bales raw cotton Birdy.

For Rotterdam: 1333 bags gr nut kernals P Kunvarji.

S S Neuenfels for Antwerp: 517 bags kardi seeds G Gokalchand; 10 bales hemp H K Kesharwalla.

For Rotterdam: 1300 bags gr nut seed The Cotton Agents.

For Latakia: 21 bales ctn grey yarn A El Ejel.

For Beyrouth: 17 bales ctn grey yarn A El Ejel

For Tripoli: 94 bales ctn grey yarn A El Ejel

For Jaffa: 18 bales ctn grey yarn A El Ejel

S S City of Hankow for Halifax: 70 bags gum D Mavji.

IMPORTS

S S Castalia Agents Anchor Line Ltd from Glasgow: 57 cases cottons; 139 pkgs sewing ctn thread on reels; 209 cases whisky; 50 bales old newspaper; 1610 pkgs beer; 100 hhds ale; 50 cases porage oats; 75 bundles coal pitch; 125 pieces c i cisterns; 672 cases sewing machines; 44 cts sewing machines; 144 cases tins of oil; 68 d/bags bolts and nuts; 63 d/ bags rivets; 1001 plates hard spelter; 290 bags stl nails; 50 loose surface boxes.

From Liverpool: 68 cases books; 158 bags broken tiles; 352 cases tiles; 58 bags gum; 48 cases cottons; 94 bundles pitch; 66 cases machinery; 107 loose stl axles; 375 bundles stl springs; 48 drums chloride of zinc; 1340 d/bags china clay; 520 bags boiler lagging; 60 kegs soap powder; 60 drums lubg oil; 52 cases lubg grease; 98 single tyres; 280 drums sodium sulphide; 158 bales old newspapers; 172 pairs stl flanges; 68 bundles elect lamp; 100 bundles y m sheets; 80 kegs nails; 200 ctns accumulators; 330 bundles finished cycle rims; 200 kegs sulphate of copper; 417 drums bleaching powder; 5848 bags soda ash; 100 bundles elect conduit; 1621 drums solid caustic soda; 100 cases muriate of ammonia; 216 drums flake caustic soda; 300 drums petal caustic soda; 50 cases common salt; 100 kegs bicarb soda; 48 drums sodium aluminate; 343 drums dry aniline dye.

From Port Said: 225 bales cotton.

From Marseilles: 80 bags roots.

S S Ginyo Maru Agents N Y Kaisya Bombay Branch from Singapore: 486 bags betelnuts; 1735 bags sago flour; 186 bundles rattans.

From Colombo: 3390 bags copra.

From Shanghai: 45 cases noil yarn; 112 bales ctn yarn; 100 bales raw silk.

From Nagoya: 190 bales grey ctn shirting; 80 cases cast ironware; 114 cases porcelainware.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, July 12

Wheat	8,807 cwts.
Linseed	1,285 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	75 cwts.
Gingellyseed	11 cwts.
Poppyseed	29 cwts.
Groundnuts	4,026 cwts.
Castorseed	7 cwts.
Rice	71,814 cwts.
Myrabollams	775 cwts.
Cottonseed	624 cwts.
Mowraseed	952 cwts.
Gram	2,042 cwts.
Joowar	139 cwts.
Barley	9,825 cwts.
Bajree	368 cwts.

LONDON SEEDS

London, July 11.

Linseed la plata hull CIF per ton 11.11.3 July sellers.

Linseed Calcutta London CIF per ton 12.11.3 July sellers

Linseed Bombay London CIF per ton 12.17.6 July sellers

Rapeseed toria hull/coast CIF per ton 12.5.0 July/Aug. sellers

Castorseed Bombay hull CIF per ton 11.0.0 July/Aug. sellers.

Farm Officials In Favour Of Flat Subsidy

CHEERFUL TONE ON N. Y. COTTON EXCHANGE

Local Realising After Improvement

BOMBAY, July 12.

Officials of the Farm Administration of the United States of America are reported to be in favour of a flat export subsidy for cotton ranging from 6-25 and 8-75 per bale.

However, officials said that if the proposed flat rate was adopted, the Government will reserve the right to change the rate as market conditions warrant, explaining that experience as the subsidy programme was progressing might prove the initial rate either excessive or insufficient.

The conference is meeting on Thursday.

Reports that officials favour a flat rate subsidy cheered the New York cotton Exchange on Tuesday but the demand from abroad was less active.

The market opened steady. Prices declined on disappointing Liverpool Cables, more active July liquidation against issuance of 16 notices and some hedge selling. The market thereafter rallied on New Orleans, local and Wall-Street buying on rains in portions of the Central Belt where excessive rains are increasing boll-weevil. Offerings were limited to scale up liquidation and profit-taking. Prices finally reacted partially on local realising.

NEW YORK PRICES

At the opening October was quoted 4 points down at 8.93 and declined to 8.92 which was the lowest level. Later on there was active buying and prices advanced to 9.03 which was the highest level. Thereafter there was local realising and prices closed unchanged to 4 points up. Spot cotton prices declined 4 points at 9.98c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady and with a limited turnover closed at a rise of one point to unchanged. Spot cotton prices remained unchanged at 9.55c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 2 points with October 4.67. The market was very quiet awaiting subsidy details. There was Bombay selling and hedging of outsiders which met with trade and local support. Later on trading was very light constituting chiefly of mixed straddle operations, hedging of outsiders and trade calling. The market closed at a net rise of 2 to 3 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 4 points at 5.61d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton ring was quietly steady and with a restricted turnover Giza futures closed 1 to 2 points up and Uppers futures gained 3 to 4 points. The Alexandria cotton market was steady. Sakels futures closed unchanged to 12 points up and Asnmouni futures gained 10 to 13 points.

PROPOSED CHANGE IN NEW YORK CONTRACT

(1) That the staple base of the contract shall be 15/15" and that 7/8" and 29/32" staple shall be tenderable at a full discount under 15/16", 31/32" and 1" staple shall be tenderable at 75 per cent. of the premium over 15/16".

(2) That grades of Low Middling, Strict Low Middling, Middling, Strict Middling, Good Middling White cotton, Middling Spotted, Strict Middling spotted and Good Middling Spotted shall be tenderable on the contract but Middling Spotted shall only be tenderable when and if the Bureau of Agricultural Economics establishes a satisfactory type and that cotton reduced in grade for preparation or in staple for character or reduced in value for any other reason shall not be tenderable.

(3) That non-rain grown cotton shall be tenderable only in grades of Middling and above and in staples of 1-1/32" or longer.

(4) That Standard Density and High Density Compressed cotton shall be received on contract on the same basis.

(5) That certificated cotton remaining in store be penalised 15 per bale per month beginning with the eleventh month.

(6) That the receiver of a transferable notice be given one hour instead of twenty minutes as at present in which to pass the notice or accept tender.

PRIVATE CABLES

New York October highest 9.03+05 (11-58 a.m.).
New York October lowest 8.92—05 (10-53 a.m.).
Liverpool October highest 4.68+03.
Liverpool October lowest 4.65.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from the New York friends:—

(1) "Pending new crop movement scarcity of contracts will continue."

(2) "Unwanted central belt rains. Market steady."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York: Agricultural Department favours flat rate between 6.25 and 8.75. Conference Thursday.

New York.—Foreign selling nears, buying distants. Trade bought nears. Hedge selling distants.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 11.

July	9.63
October	8.98+01
December	8.82+01
January	8.70+02
March	8.63+04
May	8.53+01
Middling spot	9.98—04

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, July 11.

July	9.75
October	9.08
December	8.92+01
Middling spot	9.55

11 a.m. Ranges noon call.

July	9.62/9.62	9.60
October	8.92/8.92	8.97
December	8.76/8.76	8.81

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, July 11.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	6,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	nil
Day's Exports to China and Japan	nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 11.

July	5.06+02
August	4.89+03
September	4.77+01
October	4.67+02
November	4.57+03
December	4.56+02
January	4.54+02
February	4.54+03
March	4.54+03
April	4.53+03
May	4.52+02
June	4.51+02
July	4.51+02
Middling spot	5.61+04

11-12 A.M. QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, July 11.

October	4.67
January	4.54

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 12.

Broach J/A Highest 160 1/2, Lowest 159/-, Closing at 4-30 p.m. 160 1/4.

Broach A/M Highest 154 1/2, Lowest 153 1/4, Closing at 4-30 p.m. 154 3/8.

Oomra July Highest 159 1/4, Lowest 157/-, Closing at 4-30 p.m. 158 3/4.

Oomra D/J Highest 143/-, Lowest 141 1/4 Closing at 4-30 p.m. 142-7/8.

Bengal July Highest 122 1/2, Lowest 121/-, Closing at 4-30 p.m. 122-7/8.

Bengal D/J Highest 118 1/2, Lowest 117 1/4, Closing at 4-30 p.m. 118 1/4.

Night Session: Broach A/M opened Rs. 154 1/2, Highest Rs. 154 5/8, Lowest Rs. 154 3/8, Closed Rs. 154 3/8, Broach J/A closed Rs. 160 1/4.

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, July 11.

SAKELS—	
July	10.50—9
November	11.99+12
ASHMOUNI—	
August	9.73+13
October	9.96+11
December	9.92+10
February	10.01+12
April	10.07+13
GIZA—	
July	11.26+11
November	11.57+12
January	11.69+13
March	11.81+13

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Broach J/A New York July Rs. 69/-
Broach J/A Liverpool July Rs. 60/-
Broach A/M New York May Rs. 48/-
Broach A/M Liverpool May Rs. 43/-
New York-Liverpool: July 23/-, Oct. 14/-, Dec. 8/-, Jan. 16/-, Mar. 23/-, May 29/-.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, July 11.

	Giza 2	Uppers.
Spot	6.67+2	6.00+4
July	6.47+2	5.76+3
Octr.	6.50+1	5.74+4
Novr.	6.55+1	5.74+4
Jany.	6.60+1	5.76+4
March	6.63+1	5.78+4
May	6.66+1	5.80+4

PIECE-GOODS & YARN

Bombay, July 7

Grey, Unbleached—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Longcloth (Standard Quality)	0	8	9
Longcloth (Fine Quality)	0	13	3
Shirtings	0	8	5
Shirtings (Vegetable Quality)	0	7	9
Leopard Cloth	0	8	2
Dhoties (upto 1/2" nakhi Border)	0	9	6
Drills	0	7	6
Domestics	0	7	1
Domestics	0	7	0
Chadars	0	9	0
White Bleached.—			
Longcloth	9	14	0
Drill	7	4	11
Yarn.—			
4s (All Waste)	0	3	0
6 1/2s (All Waste)	0	3	6
8 1/2s	0	4	3
10 1/2s	0	4	7
12 1/2s	0	4	10
16s	0	5	8
20s	0	6	3
24s	0	6	10
32s	0	8	2
40s	0	9	2
60s	0	12	10
80s	1	4	2

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, July 12

Ready Javas	Rs.	15	3 0
Shipment July		15	14 9
Shipment August		5	13 6
Shipment September		5	11 6
Java Spot	F	7	40

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 12.

Following a rise of one point in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs 160/8 for Broach J/A delivery and new Broach A/M at Rs. 154/8. The market opened quiet at Rs. 153/12 for new Broach A/M delivery and improved to Rs 154/8 under scattered buying. The market was quietly steady.

Liverpool market was due to open one point up but it opened unchanged and the local market was steady with Broach A/M quoted at Rs. 154/8. Later on Liverpool was reported 3 points down and there was scattered selling in the local market and prices closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:—

F G M G—			
Broach J/A	Rs.	160	8 0
Broach A/M		154	0 0
Fine M G—			
Oomra July		158	12 0
Oomra D/J		143	4 0
F G M G—			
Bengal July		123	12 0
Bengal D/J		118	10 0

WEATHER OVER U. S. A. COTTON BELT

Liverpool, July 12

Heavy rains in Texas Gulf Coast, light to moderate rainfall in South Texas. Forecast: 'Entire Belt cloudy.'

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, July 12

		Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—						
Bengal U P		131	128	125	122	
Punjab		131	128	125	122	
Rajputana		134	131	128	125	
Oomra No. 3	165	162	160	157		
C P No. 1	176	174	171	168		
C P No. 2	169	167	164	161		
Broach No. 2		166	164	161	159	
Punjab Ame		186	184	181	179	
Surat		203	201	198	196	
Rajpipla		200	198	195	193	
Navsari		212	210	207	205	

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 12

Bengal Superfine	129/30
Bengal Fine	125/26
Bengal F G	123/24
C P 1	166/68
C P 2	162/63
Arvi	163/64
Amraoti	156/60
Ellichpur	162/63
Berar	159/60
Malkapur	156/58
Khandesh	143/50
Jalna Sailu	152/54
Burwah Sanavad	158/60
Khandwa	158/60
Mathia F G	128/33
Broach	164/65
Punjab 4 F	170/80
Punjab 289 F	205/10
Sindh N T	180/82
Ankleshwar Jaghadia	192/93
Surat	200/202
Navsari	210/12
Western Farm	170/75

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, July 12

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Khandesh	4	38,689	53,879
Central India		224,139	44,867
Barsi and Nagar		92,347	149,613
Hyderabad Gaorani		4,474	40,322
Berar		162,254	325,220
Central Provinces		38,096	81,985
Total Oomras	4	559,999	695,886
Dholera		276,665	135,623
N W Provinces		8,721	3,081
Rajputana	87	74,764	16,213
Sind Punjab	326	326,980	518,438
Broach	27	414,469	262,499
Coompta and Dharwar		144,271	59,618
Westerns Northerns	63	92,365	23,204
Cocoanada		98	23
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		2,631	4,551
American		3,487	177,828
Egyptian, African and Sudan	788	358,683	507,134
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		95	1,171
Total	1,295	2,263,228	2,405,269
Arrived by road to 6th July 1939		380,584	

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 6th July

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe		920 288,207	300,180
Japan and China	5,422	1,114,765	655,794
Coast Ports	10	31,687	58,379
Up-country by Rail		254,278	343,607
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		52,386	10,493
Total	6,352	1,741,323	1,368,593

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1938-39	1937-38
Receipts to date 11-7-39	3916000	7833000
Receipts yesterday 11-7-39	6000	5000
Exports to date 11-7-39	3479000	5813000
Stock at Ports 7-7-39	1917000	2469000
Stock at Interior Towns 7-7-39	2408000	2050000
Stock at Liverpool 7-7-39	693000	1138000
Visible Supply 7-7-39	4922000	5819000
Quantity in sight 7-7-39	9355000	13518000
Quantity out of sight 7-7-39	10068000	10580000

Cotton Tenders

Bombay, July 12

	To-day	Total
Broach J/A	500	4550
Bengal July	nil	150
Oomra July	150	150

LINSEED OILS

London, July 11.

Linseed oil naked London per cwt. 23/9 July sellers

Linseed oil naked London per cwt. 23/4 1/2 Sept./Dec. sellers

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. 8 1/4 sellers

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality 5 1/8

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, July 12.

B C RATES—

T T D D 1/5 27/32 to December

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 7/8 to Nov. 29/32

Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32 Near Dec.-Jan. 15/16 Nov-Feb.

Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 to Aug. 1/6 1/32 Sept/June.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 287 1/2

Bank's buying T T 285 1/4

Bank's buying D D 284 1/2

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,306

Bank's buying T T 1,326

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78 5/8

Bank's buying T T 77 1/2

Bank's buying 60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 65 1/8

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 65

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 83 3/4

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 38 1/2

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 158 1/8

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 85 7/8

CROSS RATES—

Hongkong/London 1/2 13/16 12th inst.
Shanghai/London 0/6 9/16 12th inst.
Japan/London 1-2 1/64 12th inst.
Java/London 8.79 3/4 12th inst.
New York/London 4.68.18 11th inst.
London/New York 4.68.15 11th inst.
London/Paris 176.72 11th inst.
London/Italy 89.03 11th inst.
London/Belgium 27.55 1/8 11th inst.
London/Switzerland 20.76 1/4 11th inst.
London/Berlin 11.66 3/4 11th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.42 11th inst.
London/Amsterdam 8.82 11th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.
Gold £7.8.6 10th instant.
Gold £7.8.6 11th inst.
Silver London Ready £16 1/16 10th instant.
Silver London Ready £16 3/8 11th instant.
Silver London Forward £15 5/8 10th instant.
Silver London Forward £15 13/16 11th instant.
Silver New York Ready £36 10th instant.
Silver New York Ready £35 11th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 7/8 per cent. 10th instant.
London Discounts 3 Months 7/8 per cent 11th instant.
London Discounts 6 Months 1 3/8 per cent. 10th instant.
London Discounts 6 Months 1 3/8 per cent 11th instant.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1/2 per cent.
3 Months 3/4 per cent.
6 Months 1 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 12.

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes	96/4
2 3/4 per cent 1948/52	98/8
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	99/8
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	97/8
3 per cent 1963/65	97/8
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	103/6
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	107/3
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	109/5
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	115
5 per cent U P Bonds	98
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	100
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	103/8
TAX FREES	
5 per cent 1945/55	113/8
4 per cent 1953/58 Mysore	111/8
3 per cent 1955 Mysore	124
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent 1972 B P T	108
5 per cent 1959 M Deb	118
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	107
6 per cent M Deb 1954	127
6 per cent K P T 1956	127

Note: 3 1/2 per cent G. P. Notes opened at 95-14-6 for current settlement improved to 96-3 to close at 96-1-2. Next Settlement started to-day and budli difference starting at 0-3-0 improved to 0-4-6.

Silver Outlook Still Uncertain

PROFESSIONALS BUY "PUT" RIGHTS

BOMBAY: July 12.

Although the present decline in Silver prices is mainly due to change in the buying policy of the U. S. A. Treasury, but on close examinations it will be realised that world silver prices are in effect following our market. This was already hinted by us and we are still against constructive interest as leading professional operators having connections in foreign markets are buying "Put" rights on a fixed basis of Rs. 43 by paying a premium of annas 8. This goes to prove that ultimately prices will sink to lower levels in the neighbourhood of Rs. 40 level.

The day to day fixing of silver buying price by the American Treasury clearly indicates that it is guided by prices in the local market, which is the biggest Bazar doing extensive both ready and forward business including large Teji-Mandi operations.

So far prices have declined about Rs. 8 Silver bar in the local market and there does not exist slightest difficulty about settlement.

The local market ruled fairly steady yesterday and in sympathy London Silver prices advanced 5|16d to 16 3|8d. for Spot and forward quotation improved 3|16d. to 15 13|16d. India bought. Speculators bought and sold. Later on India was unsatisfied buyer at 1|16 over fixed rates.

As anticipated the U. S. A. Treasury fixed Silver Spot rate unchanged at 34 3|4 cents. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 6 1|2d.

In the local market Shrawan Silver opened at Rs. 44|15 and declined to Rs. 44|10 on scattered selling but scattered covering appeared and prices steadied at Rs. 44|12.

Yesterday London Gold prices remained unchanged at £7-8-6 London Paris Exchange rate was one point up at 176.72. Dollar Sterling Cross rate was 4.68.15 at London and 4.68 3|16 at New York.

The local Gold market was dull and featureless.

Trading was restricted and prices did not show any important change.

Quotations at 2 p.m. were as under:—

	Gold	Silver
Ready	37-1-3	45- 8-0
Shrawan dely.	37-1-6	44-12-0
Shrawan Teji Mandi	0-2-0	2- 4-0
2nd Shrawan dely.	37-1-6	44 -7-0
2nd Shrawan Teji Mandi	0-4-0	3- 0-0

LONDON SILVER

London, July 11.

Spot	16 3/8
Forward	15 13/16

LONDON GOLD

London, July 11.

Gold bars fine per oz.	£7.8.6

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, July 11

August	£11-13-9
September	£11-15-0

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, July 12

Castorseeds Sept—			
Opening	29	8	0
Highest	29	8	0
Lowest	29	5	0
Closing	29	8	0
Groundnuts Aug—			
Opening	31	10	0
Highest	31	11	6
Lowest	31	7	0
Closing	31	8	3
Cottonseeds Sept—			
Opening	26	13	0
Highest	27	7	6
Lowest	26	13	0
Closing	27	6	6
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	29	0	0
Highest	29	0	0
Lowest	28	12	0
Closing	29	0	0
Groundnuts Feb—			
Opening	29	8	6
Highest	29	8	9
Lowest	29	6	0
Closing	29	7	6
Cottonseeds Jan—			
Opening	21	10	6
Highest	21	15	0
Lowest	21	10	0
Closing	21	14	3

Wheat Linseed

Liverpool, July 11

July	45 1/4d
October	48 5/8d.
December	50 5/8d

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, July 11

July	do| 0.66 1/8
September	do| 0.66 7/8
December	do| 0.68 3/8

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, July 11.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 p.c. Indian Sterling Loans	71 3/4
3 1/2 p.c. Indian Sterlin Loans	83 3/4
3 1/2 p.c. Indian Sterling Loans 1954/59	97 1/2
4 p.c. Indian Sterling Loans 1948/53	102 1/2
4 1/2 p.c. Indian Sterling Loans 1950/55	106 1/4
4 1/2 p.c. Indian Sterling Loans 1958/68	109/-
5 p.c. Indian Sterling Loans 1942/47	105 1/2
3 p.c. Indian Sterling Loans 1949/52	94 1/2
2 1/2 p.c. British Consols	68 1/8
3 1/2 p.c. War Loan	93 7/8
4 p.c. Funding Loan 1960/90	106 5/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ord.	36/3

LONDON METALS

London, July 11.

Copper	£43. 3 9
Lead	£14 17 6
Spelter	£14 5 0
Tin	£224 0 0

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, July 12

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£43-0-0
Standard copper 3 months	£43-5-0
Electrolytic copper	£50-0-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 40-0-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 49-8-0

Tone: Steady.

LONDON SUGAR

London, July 11.

August 7sh. 9d.

New York Sugar

New York, July 11

September	1.92
November	1.98
January	1.91
March	1.93

Associated Cements Record Further Rise

TATA STEELS BARELY STEADY

Cotton Mill Shares Quiet

BOMBAY: July 12.

The special feature of the Share Bazar to-day was a further smart rise in Associated Cement shares. In two days these shares advanced by about Rs. 10 and it is freely said that they will be pushed up to Rs. 140 before any important setback comes in.

SCARCITY OF OFFERINGS

It may be said that these shares were recently depressed under unfounded reports of difficulties of deliveries, but now it is rumoured that the line is made clear for an upward drive. To-day there was extensive buying by all interested brokers and there was scarcity of offerings.

MOVE TO END COMPETITION

In some quarters it is talked that renewed efforts are being made to end the uneconomic internal competition and it is hoped that with the cessation of price-cutting, the industry stands to chance to make substantial profits.

Such unconfirmed rumours are mainly responsible for the great speculative activity and at present all sections are neglected and the attention of the market is focussed on Cement shares. It is true that speculative operators who are merely concerned with differences in prices will be more eager to increase interest in these shares as a result of wide price movement.

At the moment Bulls are buying with great confidence, but the market position is becoming unhealthy and while short sales are dangerous, we believe purchases also equally risky, although chances are in favour of further improvement.

WALL STREET MARKET STEADY

Yesterday the Wall-Street Market was fairly steady and U. S. Steel advanced 3/8 at dols. 45-3/4. Anaconda Copper Mining shares improved 5/8 at dols. 24-3/4. General Motors gained 7/8 at dols 43-1/4.

The chief centre of activity being Cement shares, other Sections remained neglected with a scattered business. Tata Steel Dfd. shares opened at Rs. 1,347 and after improving to Rs. 1,352 reacted to Rs. 1,347 on scattered selling and later steadied at Rs. 1,350 and finally closed at Rs. 1,337-8.

Associated Cement shares opened at Rs. 128 and rose to Rs. 131-8 under extensive buying, but later prices eased to Rs. 129-12 under realising.

Cotton Mill shares in the absence of any support ruled quiet. Bombay Dyeing shares closed at Rs. 743-12.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, July 12

100 Ahmed. Advance	257	8
100 BOM DYEING	743	12
100 CENTURY	206	0
100 CENTRAL INDIA	206	0
100 COLABA	114	8
100 Coorla	84	0
250 David	25	0
250 Dawn	285	0
1 E. D. Sassoon	4	3
100 Finlay	91	0
100 GOKAK	132	0
1,000 Hindustan	1675	0
100 Indore	30	0
100 Khatau	82	4
100 KOHINOOR	218	0
200 Laxmi	415	0
250 Madras United	25	0
100 MORARJI	116	0
250 Model	41	12
50 MYSORE	87	8
100 NEW GREAT	184	8
100 Oosmanshahi	41	0
100 PHOENIX	217	8
25 Sassoon Silk	67	12
1,000 Sholapur	2,675	0
50 SIMPLEX	66	8
1,000 SWADESHI	205	0
100 SWAN	87	0
500 Vishnu	1,420	0
1,000 Westerns	850	0
BANKS		
50-100 Baroda	108	0
25-500 CENTRAL	34	2
500 Imperial	1530	0
125-500 Imp Conty.	375	10
50-100 India	145	12
100 Reserve Bank	110	0
5 Union	5	14
CEMENTS		
500 ASSOCIATED	129	12
INSURANCE		
100 Empire	660	0
15-100 Jupiter	13	9
20 Mercantile	52	4
15-75 New India	38	7
200 Oriental	4,395	0
10-50 Vulcan XD	7	0
ELECTRIC		
100 Ahd. Old	142	8
10 Amalgamated	12	0
1,000 ANDHRA VALLEY	1,450	0
10 Ajmer	11	8
50 BOMBAY TRAM	128	4
100 Bombay Suburban	157	8
10 Broach	10	11
100 Karachi	192	8
100 Poona	190	0
100 Surat	151	4
100 TATA HYDRO	153	12
1,000 TATA POWERS	1,262	8
RAILWAYS		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	981	4
100 C. Province	100	8
100 Dh. Baramati	101	6
100 Gujarat	100	8
100 Mandra Bhon	99	4
100 Pachora Jamner	87	0
100 Sara Serajganj	102	0
500 Tapti Valley	773	12
MININGS		
9 Burma Corp	5	0
2sh. Indian Copper	1	10 6
2sh. Indian Iron		24 0
10 SHIVRAJPUR	34	4
30 TATA STEEL DEFDS.	1,337	8
15 TATA STEEL ORD.	281	8
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 ALCOCK	356	0
10 Air Service	7	4
50 BELAPUR SUGAR	177	8
200 Bombay Safe Dep.	685	0
250 BOMBAY STEAM	247	0
125 B. BURMA	483	8
50 B. BURMA CONT.	167	8
8sh. Br B. Petrol	3	4
50 BOMBAY TELEPHONE	87	0
100 IND BLEACHING	88	0
50 Ind. Invest Trust	43	8
100 I. Radio Defd.	347	8
100 I. Radio Ord.	353	12
100 Port Canning	72	12
30 PREMIER CON.	67	8
10 Scindia	18	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, July 12.

Bombay Dyeing (747/8) 750, 747, 745, 743

Century (205/8) 208, 207, 206

Central India (206/8) 207, 208, 206

Kohinoor (218/8) 219, 220, 218

New Great (184) 185, 184/8

Simplex (66/4) 66/12, 67 66/8

Swadeshi (204/8) 206, 205

Associated Cement (127) 128, 129/8, 130/8, 131/8, 130/4, 129/8 129/12

Andhra (1445) 1445, 1450

Tram. Ord. (128/4) 128/4

Tata Hydro (152/8) 153

Tata Power (1260) 1260, 1265, 1260

T. Steel Dfd. (1338/12) 1347, 1352, 1347, 1350, 1342, 1333, 1337

T. Steel Ord. (282/8) 284, 285, 283, 281/8

Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (162) 162 4

Bellapur (177/8) 178, 177/8

B. Steam (247) 247

B. Burma (484/8) 485, 487, 484, 483/8

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, July 11.

	Dollars.
American Water Works and Elec. Dol. 6 Pfd.	83
American Power and Light Common	4
Consolidated Edison	31
Electric Bond and Share Common	7 1/2
Electric Bond and Share 5 p.c. Pfd.	54
American Telephone and Telegraph	153 1/2
Western Union Telegraph	19
Union Pacific	95
New York Central R.R.	14
National Biscuit	27
National Cash Register	17 1/2
Reynolds Tobacco B.	39
Union Carbon and Carbide	74 1/2
Amrex Corporation	XD 23
Texas Corporation	36 3/4
Gillette Safety Razor dol. 5 Pfd.	51
United States Steel	45 3/4
Bethlehem Steel	53
Crucible Steel	27
Ludlum Steel	16
Republic Steel	15
U. S. Rubber	41
Int. Nickel of Canada	46 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	24 3/4
Chrysler Motors	71
General Motors	43 1/4
General Electric	35 1/4
Lockheeds	25
Socony	11 3/8
Consolidated Oil	7 3/4
National City Bank of New York	26
Guarantee Trust	262

Turnover 420,000 shares. Further advance probable.

BOMBAY YARN EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 12

Yarn No. 6 1/2s August 97 October 97 December 97

Yarn No. 10 1/2s August 109 October 109/8 December 110

Yarn No. 20 1/2s August 139 October 140 December 141

Yarn No. 40s August 214 October 214 December 214

25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)	36	12
PREFERENCE		
5-1/2 p.c. Amalgamated (T.F.)	106	0
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1,455	0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	295	0
7 p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	79	0
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	555	0
6½ p.c. Prem Const 1st	108	8
6-1/4 p.c. Prem Const 2nd	98	8
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	153	2
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1565	0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	208	2
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	162	4
7 p.c. Vishnu	655	0
DEBENTURES		
3-3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101	12
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	105	0
7 p.c Bombay Telephone	52	12
7 p.c. Sholapur	78	4
8 p.c. Tata Hydro	105	14

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List.)

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1939

Congress Cabinet To Decide

Meeting At Delhi Will Suggest Extent Of Disciplinary Action

The Congress President, it is understood, will reply to the Provincial Congress Committees, which have sought his advice regarding the action to be taken against Congressmen who attended the meeting convened by Babu Subhas Chandra Bose on July 9, only after the matter is considered by the Congress Working Committee.

A common course of action against all those who revolted against the instructions of the Congress President and the Provincial Congress Committees, it is understood, will be suggested by the Congress Cabinet.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee expects definite instructions regarding the nature and extent of disciplinary action to be taken against the nine local Congressmen in the third week of July.

The opinion of the Congress authorities seems to be that the matter has assumed an All-India character because Congressmen in most of the Provinces have participated in the meetings convened on July 9.

Though the venue of the Congress Working Committee meeting is not yet announced officially, it is considered likely that it will meet at Delhi.

JAWAHAR'S POINTER TO GRAVE DEVELOPMENTS

LAHORE, (By Mail.)

The Allahabad correspondent of the "Tribune" writes:

I reliably understand that at the next meeting of the Working Committee, the question of taking disciplinary action against Mr. Subhas Bose will be considered.

Serious reactions in Rightist quarters to Mr. Bose's move to hold protest meetings against some recent A. I. C. C. resolutions appear to have occurred behind the curtains. It appears some members of the Congress Working Committee are in feverish consultation and Gandhiji's advice has been informally sought as how best to tackle this menacing development. Pt Jawaharlal Nehru's statement is regarded in political quarters as a pointer to grave developments.

NARIMAN REPLIES TO B. P. C. C.

No Breach Of Congress Discipline In Attending Protest Meeting

Mr. K. F. Nariman, one of the nine Congressmen to whom the B.P.C.C. has addressed a letter asking if it is true that they participated in the meeting convened by Babu Subhas Chandra on July 9, has replied that he did attend the meeting as he believed that it was the democratic right of Congressmen to express their views on the two resolutions of the A.-I.C.C., with a view to mould public opinion and get the resolutions rescinded.

Mr. Nariman it is understood, has pointed out that no breach of Congress discipline was involved in attending a meeting, the object of which was to protest against resolutions which the minority party honestly considered to be unjustified.

The B.P.C.C. is expecting replies from the remaining eight Congressmen during this week.

Adhikari's Reply To Threat Of Disciplinary Action

Dr. G. Adhikari has sent the following reply to the General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee re: the proposed disciplinary action against him:—

"Received your letter Ref: No. 936/39 to-day. Your information is correct. I did attend the meeting in the Framjee Cowasjee Hall on the 9th of July. It is quite correct that I supported the resolution passed at that meeting. The resolution, while criticising the two resolutions passed at the last session of the A.I.C.C., called upon Congressmen to mobilise themselves with a view to get them rescinded. In the meanwhile, the meeting requested the Working Committee to hold them in abeyance.

"I do not see how and under what rules you propose to recommend the B.P.C.C. to take disciplinary action against me. Here was a public meeting of Congressmen which met to consider the serious situation created by the passing of the two resolutions by the last A.I.C.C. which they considered to be against the fundamental policies of the Congress. Are not primary Congress members free to meet and consider the resolution passed by the higher Committee and to express their opinion on the same? I consider it is their right as members of an open organisation like the Congress which functions democratically."

JAWAHAR ON WAY TO BOMBAY 'EN ROUTE' TO CEYLON

ALLAHABAD, July 12.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru accompanied by Mr. S. D. Upadhyaya his Private Secretary left for Bombay 'en route' to Ceylon.

Pandit Nehru after staying in Bombay for two days will fly to Ceylon from Poona where he will stay for ten days.—A.P.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and Senapati Bapat snapped together at the Forward Bloc meeting held in Poona on Monday.

SIGNAL DISSERVICE TO "LEFT" MOVEMENT

Adhikari Asks Subhas To Withdraw Anti-Prohibition Statement

Dr. G. Adhikari, member of the Bombay Provincial Congress, Committee has issued the following statement:—

Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose has done a signal disservice to the cause of 'Left'—consolidation by issuing an ill-advised statement against prohibition. All the progressive elements in the city of Bombay and in the country generally had greeted the Bombay Government's bold move for total prohibition for the city. Organised Labour, especially the Textile Workers supported the measure in a mass rally. Only a small section of Liquor traders have been opposing it, anti National reactionary who make it their business to seize upon any slick they can find to beat the Congress have joined in the chorus. Sjt. Bose by opposing total prohibition has only strengthened the reactionaries.

The time for discussing the merits and demerits of total as against gradual prohibition is gone. The decision was taken by the Congress Ministry some months back. To raise this question now can only be interpreted as a move to exploit anti-Congress discontent for the purposes of factional struggle. Such an interpretation put upon Sjt. Bose's statement is bound to discredit the cause of Left-Consolidation. The aim of which is to strengthen the fighting-unity of the Congress. We would request Sjt. Bose to withdraw the statement and accord unconditional support to the Bombay Ministry's Scheme of total prohibition which is due to come into force on the 1st of June.

RAJPUTANA & C. I LABOUR CONFERENCE

(From Our Correspondent)

BEAWAR, July 12.

Efforts are being made by the prominent Labour leaders of this Province to hold 1st Rajputana and Central India Labour Conference at Beawar in the month of October 1939.

IMPROVING CONDITIONS OF BHILS

Government Adopts Special Officer's Recommendations

Grant Of Waste And Forest Lands For Cultivation

The Bombay Government has published the report of the Special Officer appointed to enquire into the measures required for the improvement of conditions of Bhils and other Aboriginal and Hill Tribes in the Partially Excluded Areas. Along with the report Government has also published its orders on the several recommendations made by the Special Officer.

The problem of the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes lies not so much in their isolation but in their contacts with the main body of the community, says Mr. Symington, the Special Officer. "Where their geographical position keeps them beyond the reach of the outside world, as in the Akrani 'mahal', they are happy and independent; but in the places, now all too many, where they are in constant contact with more educated people, they are degraded, timid and exploited. Since the time of the cession of the Peshwa's territories successive Governments have been occupied in the pacification of the country, the creation of a land revenue system, the introduction of civil and criminal codes of law, the development of communications and irrigation, and other measures for the progress of the Province.

SPECIAL TREATMENT

In the course of such major activities no Government appears to have asked itself, or at any rate to have answered, the question whether the Presidency's large tribal areas required any special treatment. These areas have not been totally neglected, it is true, but it has hitherto been usually assumed that whatever measures were suitable for the country at large were suitable also for the tribal areas. This assumption is now being queried, and the common law of the land is in many respects highly unsuitable for tribal areas and produces serious oppression and exploitation. Our introduction of the Bhil to the rule of law instead of the rule of force, previously his real element, has been like trying to teach a child to swim by throwing it in the middle of a pond. The Bhil has not been quite drowned; he can feel the bottom—rock bottom—with his feet. But he will never learn to swim that way: and meanwhile he is suffering many ill-effects from too long immersion in a strange element. He does not know how to master that element; instead it masters him."

MR. SYMINGTON'S PROPOSALS

The thought underlying the proposals which Mr. Symington has submitted is that the State ought to take an entirely new view of the problem of the aboriginal and, instead of relying on the forces of time and example, which may postpone improvement till the Greek kalends, should adopt active measures designed both to free him from the tentacles of his exploiters and to educate him up to becoming an intelligent and useful member of the community.

His suggestions for improvement include stringent restrictions on sowcars, for the composition of debts, for a new system of agricultural credit, for regula-

(Continued on page 9, col. 4)

Mass Hunger-Strike In Patiala Jail

Protest Against Maltreatment Of Prisoners

PATIALA, July 12.

According to an information received from Nabha over two hundred prisoners confined in the State Central Jail have gone on hunger-strike as a protest against the alleged maltreatment of a prisoner.—A. P.

Bomb Explosion In Patna

PATNA, July 12.

A country-made bomb exploded on Sunday night in a house near Adrakhat in Patna city. However, nobody was injured.

The local C. I. D. police are investigating the incident.—United Press.

Violation Of Smuts-Gandhi Pact

Passive Resistance From Aug. 1 Against Asiatic Land Act

DR. DADOO, LEADER OF THE NATIONALIST GROUP, TRANSVAAL INDIAN CONGRESS, WRITES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS THE FOLLOWING REPORT OF THE MEETING OF INDIANS AT JOHANNESBURG ON SUNDAY LAST AT WHICH DECISION WAS TAKEN TO RESORT TO CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE AGAINST THE ASIATIC LAND ACT:—

A mass meeting under the auspices of the Nationalist group of Transvaal Indian Congress was held at Johannesburg on Sunday July 9. Mr. Aswat, an old passive resistance campaigner under Mahatma Gandhi's leadership, presided and nearly 6000 Indians attended.

The Chairman declared that the Asiatics Transvaal Land and Trading Act was wholly unacceptable as it violated the Smuts-Gandhi Settlement and the Capetown Agreement and they would resort to passive resistance to combat the Act.

The following resolution was passed unanimously:

"The mass meeting of the Transvaal Indian Congress records its disapproval of the Asiatics Transvaal Land and Trading Act passed by the Union Government in the teeth of opposition of the South African Indian community and the Government and people of India.

UNACCEPTABLE ACT.

"The Act is wholly unacceptable to Transvaal Indians in that it viloates the letter and spirit of both the Smuts-Gandhi Settlement and the Capetown Agreement which were believed to have put an end to anti-Asiatic Legislation in South Africa;

It restricts elementary rights of residence and curbs trading activities which are the only means of existence of Indians and deprives them of their last vestige of self-respect which they possessed in Transvaal aiming at their ultimate annhilation;

It is a gratuitous insult to the Indian nation whose opposition to the law while it was being passed was disregarded by the Union Government.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE

The Transvaal Indian community having exhausted all constitutional means to prevent the passing of the act therefore declares that the only means to it to combat the act is passive resistance and declares that it will be launched in Transvaal on the first of August.

Another resolution states: "This mass meeting feels that the continuance of the agency of the Government of India in South Africa after the passing of the Asiasic Transvaal land and Trading Act which is in violation of the Capetown Agreement of 1927 is derogatory to the honour and prestige of the Indian Nation.

"This meeting respectfully requests the Government of India to withdraw the Indian Agency in South Africa and appeals to the people of India to bring pressure upon the Government of India in that respect."

The resolution ends with the following appeal.

The Transvaal Indians urge you people of India to stand behind them in their hour of trial."—A. P.

KHADI WORK IN FRONTIER

Punjab A. I. S. A. Secretary Confers With Gandhiji

ABBOTTABAD, July 12.

Mahatma Gandhi had one-hour talk with L. Kishan Chand Bhatia, General Secretary of the All India Spinners' Association, Punjab Branch, yesterday morning in connection with the starting of A.I.S.A. work in the Frontier Province.

Much ground having been covered in that direction, namely the inspection of sites for the establishment of A.I.S.A. headquarters and harnessing of cotton and wool, both agreed that the matter should not be postponed and khadi work should be started in right earnest during Mahatma Gandhi's stay in the Frontier.

With regard to details, they were left over to Mahatma Gandhi and Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan.

It is proposed to depute some technical experts in khadi work from the Punjab Branch of the All-India Spinners' Association at the outset who would be required to train local workers in the districts of the Frontier Province and also carry on khadi work under the instructions of Mahatma Gandhi and with the support of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan.

Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, Agent of the A.I.S.A., Punjab Branch, is shortly paying a visit to Abbottabad to meet Mahatma Gandhi.—A.P.

Forward Bloc In Peshawar

PESHAWAR, July 11.

Twenty-seven out of the 60 members of the Peshawar City Congress Committee have joined the "Forward Bloc", at a meeting of supporters of the "Bloc" held here under the presidentship of Mian Akbar Shah, a member of the Executive of the "Forward Bloc."—United Press.

VICEROY DISCUSSES FRONTIER POLICY

SIMLA, July 12.

An important conference presumably regarding the tribal policy in North Western Frontier is reported to have been held at the Viceregal Lodge yesterday afternoon. Besides the Viceroy, the Frontier Governor and the Commander-in-chief, Sir Aubrey Metcalfe, Foreign Secretary, Mr. Caroe, Commissioner of Baluchistan and Dr. Gregory, Economic Adviser to the Government of India were present.

The "United Press' understands that Dr. Gregory's memorandum on an economic survey of the tribal areas was examined and the problem of providing economic and educational facilities for tribes men considered in detail. This conference will be forerunner of what has come to be known as an appeasement policy proposed to be followed in connection with tribal areas.—United Press.

Frontier Premier At D. I. Khan

DERA ISMAIL KHAN, July 11.

The Hon. Dr. Khan Sahib, accompanied by the Inspector General of Police, arrived here today. He inspected the Bazars and subsequently held a Conference at the Circuit House, at which the Deputy Commissioner was present.

It is understood that the problem of combating dacoities was discussed at the Conference.—A.P.

Mr. Hore-Belisha and Chief of the Air-Staff Sir Cyril Newall will also attend the Military review.—Reuter.

CHARLIE CHAN

THE ANGRY CROWD, INCITED BY THE DEATH OF THE GASSED MINER, DECIDES TO RUN JIM HEDRIN OUT OF TOWN... MEANWHILE, AT HEDRIN'S HOUSE...
Alfred ANDRIOLA
4-3
MR. HEDRIN! IT'S GOOD TO SEE YOU OUT OF BED! HOW ARE YOU?
MUCH BETTER, THANK YOU, MR. BARROW!
I HEARD ABOUT THE ACCIDENT TO CHARLIE! HOW IS HE?
I JUST LEFT HIM! — HE'S ASLEEP!
BUT UPSTAIRS, CHARLIE FIGHTS OFF THE SEDATIVE AND PULLS HIMSELF OUT OF BED...
WHERE IS COAT? MUCH TIME IS LOST... MUCH WORK TO DO...
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QUICKLY CHARLIE DRESSES AND LEAVES THE HOUSE FROM HIS BALCONY WINDOW...

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